MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon-PLO

Ambush, Violations in Eastern Lebanon -- Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil, commander of the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces and member of Fatah's Central Committee, was killed in an ambush by unknown gunmen during an inspection tour of PLO positions in Ba'labakk, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported citing WAFA.

Jerusalem radio said the "terrorists" violated the cease-fire by firing at IDF positions near 'Ammiq and Yanta in the southern Al-Biqa'.

Beirut Situation -- The third contingent of French troops and the second contingent of Italian soldiers disembarked at Beirut port on 27 September, Beirut radio reported. French and Italian units were deployed in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in preparation for the comprehensive deployment of the multinational force as soon as the Israelis withdraw and the U.S. contingent arrives, the radio said. Citing Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, Jerusalem radio said the IDF will leave Beirut port on 28 September but that according to an agreement with the Lebanese Army several IDF soldiers will remain at the airport. Eytan explained that the IDF needs the airport as long as it is deployed in Lebanon. The radio had said earlier that the IDF would evacuate the airport and deploy along a new line to the south.

Israel is coordinating its withdrawal with the Lebanese Army but is not participating in meetings with the multinational force representatives, Jerusalem radio noted. President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a 27 September meeting of the multinational force liaison committee, which comprises U.S., French, Italian and Lebanese officers, according to Beirut radio.

Continuing its deployment in West Beirut, the Lebanese Army searched for suspected criminals and people carrying false identity papers, Radio Free Lebanon reported. The army also raided arms depots and printing presses, arresting a number of people, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. AFP reported earlier that the army arrested nearly 300 foreigners and expelled another 346 considered to be "undesirables" in a cleanup operation on 26 September.

'Arafat Interview -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in a CBS television interview that he is ready to hold a dialogue with the United States without preconditions and that he is also ready to begin negotiations on the establishment of a Palestinian homeland with all democratic Jews inside and outside Israel, Monte Carlo radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Fahd Speech -- The Arabs will henceforth move in accordance with the Fes summit decisions and ensure their implementation, Saudi King Fahd told pilgrims in a speech transmitted by SPA. The Islamic nation should extend full financial, political and military support to the PLO, he said, and should take practical economic action to rebuild and reconstruct Lebanon. King Fahd also called for a speedy end to the Iran-Iraq war, urged the Soviet leaders to take into consideration the Islamic world's feelings on the Afghanistan issue and denounced the recrudescence of peripheral conflicts in the Muslim world.

Relations with PLO -- Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani denied a reported claim by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf that Saudi Arabia gave "guarantees and undertakings" to the Palestinian fighters prior to their departure from Lebanon, SPA reported. However, a Palestinian source subsequently issued a statement carried by SPA affirming that Khalaf's remarks were inaccurately reported by news agencies, thereby creating the false impression that Khalaf was criticizing Saudi Arabia.

Israel

Other Phalangist Operations Permitted -- IDF sources cited by Jerusalem radio expressed fear that if an inquiry commission is set up to investigate the Beirut massacres, it will put the blame on the IDF and absolve the political level. The sources pointed out that the Beirut incident was not the first time political levels had instructed the IDF to allow Phalangists into an area. Citing examples, the sources said the IDF was instructed to allow Phalangists into Druze villages in Lebanon, which resulted in revenge killings.

New Civilian Administration Head -- Yig'al Karmon was appointed head of the civilian administration to replace Menahem Milson until a permanent replacement is appointed, Jerusalem radio reported.

Iraq

President Saddam Husayn told British papers that the Soviet Union has resumed arms sales to Iraq, Monte Carlo radio said.

Afghanistan

Delivering a speech on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha, President Babrak Karmal claimed that Afghan forces have dealt fatal blows to "counterrevolutionary bands" in the country. He asserted that most of these groups have realized that their efforts are in vain and said many Afghan refugees are returning to the country. He reminded those who had opposed the government that they may return to their homes free from punishment under the 1981 amnesty decree.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 188 *28 September 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Combatants on 'Id [San'a' VOP] A 1
'Arafat on Beirut Massacre, Talks With U.S. [Monte Carlo] A 1
'Palestinian Source': Salah Khalaf Misquoted [SPA] A 2
Responsibility Claimed for Brussels Attack A 2
[London AL-ARAB 24 Sep]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Delivers Speech to Pilgrims C 1
Minister on Reported Salah Khalaf Remarks C 3
'Arafat, Others Address Muslim League Meeting C 3
Interior Minister Grants Interview on Hajj C 4

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Speaks on YAR Anniversary C 7
Defense Minister Meets Soviet Officials in USSR C 9
[cross-reference]

YAR

President Salih Delivers Anniversary Speech C 10
PLO's Salah Khalaf Arrives 27 September C 13
Meets With President Salih C 14

EGYPT

AL-AHRAM Reports on Mubarak Meeting With Officers [26 Sep] D 1
'Responsible' Source Denies Information Given to PLO D 1
'Ali on Recall of Ambassador Murtada From Israel D 1
AL-AHRAM Calls for Israel's Expulsion From UN [21 Sep] D 2
AL-MAJALLAH Interviews NDP's Khalil on Mideast [London] D 4
NDP Members Approve Charter With Sudan D 7
Parties To From Committee for Defense of Freedoms D 8
[AL-AHALI 22 Sep]
Briefs: Manpower Development Council D 8

IRAQ

President Husayn Confirms Soviet Arms Sales [Monte Carlo] E 1
AL-MAJALLAH Notes Improvement in Soviet Ties [London 23 Sep] E 1
Saddam Husayn Holds Press Conference 26 Sep E 1
President Receives Yugoslavia's Dragan E 2
Dragan Departs E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Leaves for Italy 27 September F 1
Hasan Receives UK Delegation, Japanese Official F 1

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Outlines 'Program for Lebanon' G 1
[Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG]
Al-Jumayyil To Hold International Talks G 1
Al-Jumayyil Chairs Multinational Force Meeting G 2
Al-Jumayyil To Seek Cabinet Formation 'Next Week' G 2
Investigation Opens Into Sabra, Shatila Massacres G 2
PLO Commander Sa'd Sayil Killed in Ba'labakk G 2
[Radio Free Lebanon]
'Israeli Agents' Accused G 3
Dany Sham'un Attends Phalangist Meeting G 3
Junblatt Interviewed by Monte Carlo Radio G 3
Information Ministry Asks Employees To Return G 6

SYRIA

Palestine Broadcast on U.S. 'Culpability' in Beirut H 1
Damascus Radio on Syrian Support for Lebanon H 2

ISRAEL

Cabinet Agrees to National Inquiry Commission I 1
Minister Berman Resigns I 1
Alignment, NRP, TAMI React I 2
Shinuy, Peace Now React I 2
Shamir To Begin Information Campaign in U.S. I 2
Eytan Tours Beirut Airport; IDF Out of W. Beirut I 3
Phalangist Beirut Entry Not First of Its Kind I 3
Sharon Interviewed on Massacre Responsibility I 5
Likud Figures React [HA'ARETZ 26 Sep] I 12
NRP Told Sharon Must Go I 13
Army Criticism [THE JERUSALEM POST 26 Sep] I 14
POST Commentary [26 Sep] I 14
Washington Assessment [HA'ARETZ 26 Sep] I 16
Knesset To Debate Opposition Motion 30 Sep I 16
Karmon To Take Over Civilian Administration I 17
Burg on 'New U.S. Line', Beirut 'Gossip' I 17
[HATZOFE 24 Sep]

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Tripoli Demonstration Against Beirut Massacre Q 1

MAURITANIA

Council of Ministers Condemns Beirut Massacre Q 1
'Hundreds' Demonstrate Q 2
Haydala Receives Polisario Special Envoy Q 2
Foreign Minister Receives Libyan Envoy Q 2

MOROCCO

Hassan Pardons Prisoners To Mark 'Id Festival Q 3
Portuguese Foreign Secretary Ends Visit 23 Sep Q 3

SUDAN

Numayri Visiting Northern Province for 'Id Q 3

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Appeals for Middle East Peace Q 3

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Ministry Statement on Downed Mirage [Algiers] Q 4

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Eight More Air Force Servicemen Jailed R 1

UGANDA

Prime Minister Denies Human Rights Violations R 1
Night Travel by Government Vehicles Banned R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

French Presidential Adviser Makes 5-Day Visit [AFP] S 1

CHAD

French Officials To Visit, Study Aid Programs [AFP] S 1

ZAIRE

Libya Expected To Attend Kinshasa Conference [AFP] S 1
Electorate Votes Out 5 Out of 6 Parliamentarians [AFP] S 2
Political Restructuring 'Coming to End' S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Lawyers Refuse To Participate in Tribunals T 1
DAILY GRAHPIC Comments T 1
Soviet Trade Delegation Expected 'Soon' T 1

GUINEA

Sekou Toure Congratulates Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil T 2

LIBERIA

Classes Suspended in Teacher Training School T 2

NIGERIA

Kwara State Towns Asked To Stop Hostilities T 2
Shagari on Separation of Politics, Religion T 3

SENEGAL

Six Opposition Members Acquitted; One Jailed [AFP] T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANC, SWAPO Send Condolences to 'Arafat U 1

ANGOLA

Wisner Delegation Arrives for Namibia Talks U 1
Official Talks Begin U 2
ANGOP Report U 2
Jorge Denies Western Reports on Namibia Accord U 3
ANGOP Cites Support Statements on Cuban Issue U 3
ANGOP Reports Ministry Communique on RSA Raids U 4
Government Recognizes PRC 27 September U 4

MADAGASCAR

President Ratsiraka: 'Lend Me $1 Billion' U 4
[Paris LE FIGARO 23 Sep]

MOZAMBIQUE

Reports on 25 September Anniversary Celebrations U 5
Cuban, Korean Messages U 5
Chipande, Machel Speeches U 6
Machel Statement U 6
Manica Province Reception U 6
FPLM Actions Against 'Armed Gangs' Reported U 7
Death Toll Set at 777 U 7
Rebels Cut Beira's Electricity Supply U 8

NAMIBIA

More SWAPO Guerrilla Defections Reported U 8
'Dissatisfaction' in SWAPO Ranks Disclosed U 8

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Comments on Namibia, 'Reform' U 9
Denies Destabilization Policy U 10

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN COMBATANTS ON 'ID

GF271902 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The Arab homeland and the Islamic world celebrate 'Id al-Adha today. Although the 'Id comes at a time when the Palestinian Revolution and the Palestinian people are being subjected to international conspiracies and Zionist massacres, this only makes us more determined and unyielding in struggling until victory is won no matter how great the sacrifice and no matter how hard and long the road. On this occasion the brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, addressed the combatants of the Palestinian Revolution and the Palestinian and Arab masses:

The day of 'Id al-Adha comes as our people and nation are experiencing the gravest and most serious plot which was astutely planned in order to destroy the power of this nation. However, the power of martyrdom you represent, O our brother mujahidin, together with the profound faith in God and in the right of our people to life, freedom and liberating the holy homeland have increased your power through your [standing] alongside the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces, as you fought with firmness and determination and made sacrifices in confronting a stronger U.S.-Zionist military force. You also wrote in history books the most shining stories of heroism and the most honorable examples of glory. For 3 months you demonstrated a stand full of dignity, glory and honor. You alone adopted a position full of chivalrous courage and sacrifice and earned the admiration of the whole world while performing acts of heroism and glory.

O brothers, my family and my tribe. As this day passes while our people in every position of steadfastness feel sorrow and pain -- for the loss of lives as a result of deception in the massacre at Shatila and Sabra -- we will let them know what liquidation is and what retaliation is.

I send my warmest greetings to every one of you. As I shake hands with every one of you, in your many positions of struggle, I stress to you that this blood will not be wasted and Jerusalem calls to all of us. Undoubtedly, one of our fighters will hoist the flag of Palestine over the Al-Aqsa Mosque. We are in the last part of the night of the hard battle, but the dawn of victory will shine, shine, shine. (?Let us) remain patient. The Revolution will continue until victory is achieved with God's help.

'ARAFAT ON BEIRUT MASSACRE, TALKS WITH U.S.

JN270601 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] In an interview with the U.S. CBS television network, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held the United States responsible for the Beirut massacre. He said: What has taken place in Beirut and Lebanon was not Israeli aggression but a U.S. plot against the Palestinians. I hold the U.S. Government and not Israel responsible for the massacre.

The PLO chairman expressed his readiness to hold a dialogue with the United States without preconditions. 'Arafat added that he is also ready to begin negotiations on the establishment of a Palestinian homeland with all democratic Jews inside and outside Israel.

'PALESTINIAN SOURCE': SALAH KHALAF MISQUOTED

LD280932 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0855 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Muna, 28 Sep (SPA) -- A responsible Palestinian source has said that the statements attributed by some news agencies to Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, on the kingdom's attitude toward the war in Lebanon were not accurately quoted. The source affirmed today the appreciation of the Palestinian Revolution and people for the kingdom's attitude toward the Palestinian question, particularly during the war in Lebanon and the siege of Beirut. Following is the text of the statement:

Some news agencies have carried a statement attributed to brother Abu Iyad on the attitude of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia toward the war in Lebanon. We wish to affirm that these statements were not accurately quoted, thus giving the impression that they are critical of the kingdom's attitude, an attitude which our Revolution and people highly appreciate, particularly during the war in Lebanon and siege of Beirut. The attitudes of His Majesty King Fahd, of his government and of the fraternal Saudi people have been and continue to be characterized by truthfulness, fraternity and loyalty to the Palestine question.

RESPONSIBILITY CLAIMED FOR BRUSSELS ATTACK

JN241027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] London, 24 Sep (INA) -- An organization calling itself Black Lebanon has claimed responsibility for the attack on the Israeli intelligence center in Brussels on the 18th of this month.

In today's issue, the London-based newspaper AL-'ARAB cited the organization as saying that this successful operation is the beginning of war against every Zionist all over the world in retaliation for the bestial massacres perpetrated by the Zionist forces in Lebanon's Sabra and Shatila camps and in revenge for all of Lebanon's martyrs.

The organization added that its revolutionaries will not reply to the killings through protests and diplomacy, but will confront terrorism with violence. It ended by calling on the European people, who are facing a U.S.-Zionist extortion, to stand by the side of the Arab people's just cause.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING FAHD DELIVERS SPEECH TO PILGRIMS

LD271008 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0650 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Muna, 27 Sep (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Azi, has addressed a speech to the pilgrims of the sacred house of God in which he welcomed the guests of the most compassionate. The following is the text of the speech by his majesty the king:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful; grace and peace be upon the last of the prophets and messengers, our master Muhammad, God's grace and mercy be upon him.

Brother guests of the most compassionate: God be thanked, for He has brought us together in Islam and brought about accord among our hearts that we became brothers in the faith.

Brethren, God has honored you by your successful and safe arrival here to attend the pilgrimage, the great symbol and the immortal renewable meaning of the unity of Muslims, their fraternity, solidarity and submission to Almighty God and the response to His orders and complying with His call.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, honored by God to serve those who come to it and who reside in it, is pleased to see the pilgrims to the sacred house of God attending the rites with ease and comfort. The kingdom senses and feels this enormous responsibility and we thank God, who honored us with the service of the two noble mosques to serve His guests.

Brethren, during this current Hijrah year the Islamic world has witnessed issues and problems, some new and some perpetual, and has been exposed to bloody wars and conflicts. These wars and conflicts have drained billions of dollars from the economies of countries that are in dire need of this money for progress and development; they have also killed hundreds of thousands of Muslim youths. The most tragic and most painful event of these is the recent massacre of our Palestinian and Lebanese brethren in the camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut. What increased the depth of pain is that the victims were defenseless civilians who were killed unjustly, without any justification. This criminal act does not serve peace in the region but will lead to the development of bloody incidents. It confirms the Israeli intransigence and arrogance and its aims to liquidate the Palestinian question. With this horrendous massacre, Israel has added a black link to the overall criminal aggression it committed this year against the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people who resisted this aggression with a unique faith and heroism in light of the longest military confrontation between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy.

As I salute the heroism of the struggling, steadfast Palestinian and Lebanese people in the immortal battle of Beirut, I hope that the leaders and peoples of the Islamic nations will extend full and actual support to the Palestinian Resistance -- financial, political and military -- as it enters a new phase of the struggle. Toward Lebanon and its people, who suffered what no other Arab or Islamic country has suffered for the Palestinian cause, we must initiate practical economic action to rebuild and reconstruct. Perhaps this initiative, if realized with God's help, will support our brethren in Lebanon and will compensate them, however little, for what they have lost over the past 10 years as a result of Israeli raids and aggressions.

Brethren, the breakout of war between our brothers in Iraq and Iran and its continuation over this long period has harmed the economies and development plans of these two countries and has resulted in many victims. It has also created new divisions in the Islamic world. I beseech Almighty God to grant the leaders of these two countries success in reaching a speedy solution to this wasteful war on the basis of justice, fraternity and good neighborliness.

In another corner of the Islamic world, your brethren in Afghanistan are fighting for their religion and independence. The Afghanistan resistance movement deserves from the Islamic world and all peace-loving peoples sufficient support to achieve its aims for freedom and sovereignty. We also look forward to the leaders of the Soviet Union taking into consideration the feelings of the Islamic world towards this issue, and the effect of this on its relations with their countries -- foremost in these considerations is Afghanistan's right to self-determination and independence.

Brethren, in the past year we have witnessed an increase in the positions of influence of the major powers -- Eastern and Western -- in the Islamic world instead of seeing this negative phenomenon disappear. We must replace this phenomenon by relying on God and upon each other and by having confidence in our capabilities, potentials, our fraternity, culture and immortal civilization.

We have also witnessed a renewal of peripheral conflicts and disputes that hinder constructive and effective Islamic work. This problem, which keeps appearing over the centuries, cannot be conquered until all of us, leaders and people, realize the great results and achievements we could attain by our joint action if it was founded on trust, altruism and sincerity toward our people and our supreme aims. In this respect we must with appreciation underline the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization and the World Muslim League which we will endeavor to support. We would like all the brethren to endeavor to strengthen their role and influence in the political, cultural and economic life of the Islamic countries.

Brethren, if we view the economies of the Islamic people we would find that many Islamic countries are suffering from overpopulation, unemployment and inflation. This situation prompts us to view seriously the establishment of a common Islamic market and to grant preferential and priority treatment in trade, employment of labor and investment among Islamic states. This, God willing, will have a significant effect in reducing the economic problems in the Islamic states, in increasing benefits among Muslims, in strengthening humanitarian and political links among them and in reducing dependence on others.

Brethren, we meet today after God has unified the word of the Arab nation in Fes and guided it to these historic decisions. If anything, these decisions indicate that our Arab nation, God be praised, is capable of uniting its ranks, coordinating its efforts and returning to solidarity and cooperation. These decision have proved the Arab nations ability to speak in one language with such a clarity of vision and assessment of the dimensions of fate so as to make us optimistic about a shining future for our causes, God willing, if our Islamic nation placed its weight, as it always does, with its Arab brethren. This would be especially true if the peace-loving countries in the world shouldered their responsibilities towards pressuring Israel and prompting it to accept a just and fair peace, one that would grant the Palestinian brethren their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent state, including its capital, Holy Jerusalem, the right of all to live in peace.

Brethren, everyone fulfilled his duty and fully shouldered his responsibility in Fes. As a result these historic decisions were produced by the conference. From now on we shall move in accordance with these decisions and ensure their implementation. If this were achieved, everyone would certainly live in peace and security and the repeated Israeli aggressions would stop.

Brethren, we have laid down the bases of progress with positive steps in the Fes summit towards a just and lasting peace. We proved to the world that we are a nation that loves and strives for peace. We have clearly outlined the dimensions of the just peace we seek and we have moved according to the peace strategy we have drawn. We beseech Almighty God to grant us success in completing this good march toward achieving for our Arab and Islamic nation -- moreover, for the whole world -- security and stability for this region. I ask God to guide us for what is good.

Brethren, today the Islamic world is going through one of its most dangerous stages. The enemy is lying in wait for us from all sides. It is our duty to realize the dimensions of these grave matters. This will not come about except by uniting our word and ranks and by adhering to the principles of our magnanimous faith. Then our strength will be the strength of good serving Islam, guarding its integrity and not wasting energy in disputes and conflicts. We will be, God willing and with His help, able to deter the rancor of the enemies, regain our rights and protect our sanctuaries and homelands.

MINISTER ON REPORTED SALAH KHALAF REMARKS

LD272310 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2225 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Jidda, 27 Sep (SPA) -- Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, commented on a REUTER report quoting Salah Khalaf as saying that the kingdom had given guarantees and undertakings to the Palestinians prior to their departure from Lebanon. Yamani said: We do not believe such statements could come from Brother Salah Khalaf who knows well the kingdom's policy toward the Palestinian issue, especially as he previously supported the kingdom's attitude on the issue on several occasions. His excellency said that nevertheless we feel it is our duty to stress that the kingdom did not give any guarantees for undertakings to the Palestinian brothers.

He added that there is no truth whatsoever to the news agency's report quoting Salah Khalaf, and while the kingdom totally refutes this report it underlines its attitudes toward the Palestinian issue, attitudes which are already known and firm. His excellency said that the struggling colleagues Yasir 'Arafat and his struggling comrades are the best people to know our honorable stands toward our primary issue: the Palestinian issue. Yasir 'Arafat has already sent a cable to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz which was made public at the time, in which he spoke quite clearly about the kingdom's stands.

His excellency added: We always hate to talk about anything we had done or are doing, because we believe it to be our duty and prefer to work quietly, patiently and with conviction until the victory for which we are all striving is achieved so that our Palestinian brothers may realize their return to their soil and homeland and establish an independent state there.

'ARAFAT, OTHERS ADDRESS MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

LD272142 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Muna, 27 Sep (SPA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has asserted that the blood of the victims of the Sabra and Shatila camps will not be wasted and that every Muslim has a responsibility. He also affirmed that the liberation of occupied Arab Jerusalem depends not on having sophisticated weapons, but on human beings who believe in God and His faith.

At a meeting held this evening at the headquarters of the Muslim World League in Muna, and attended by the secretary general of the league, Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Harkan, by the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary forces, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], and by the representative of the Fatah movement in the kingdom, Rafiq an-Natshah, 'Arafat said he regards these words as a message from Muna addressed to the Arab and Islamic nations on this great day. He added that the battle between the Palestinian Revolution and the Israeli enemy is continuing until victory, God willing, and until the liberation of Jerusalem in fulfillment of God's words: And to enter your temple as they had entered it before, and to visit with destruction all that fell into their power. [Koranic verse]

'Arafat reaffirmed the blame of the United States for being basically responsible for the treachery committed in Beirut which resulted in the massacre of Sabra and Shatila, the massacre that has been condemned by the entire world. He also reaffirmed that the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut would not have taken place had it not been for the desire to save the city from destruction and to save its inhabitants from death by the Zionist weapons of treachery and treason.

Afterwards, the Indonesian minister of religion made a speech in which he denounced the treacherous practices of the Zionist enemy in Lebanon in general, and in West Beirut and in the Sabra and Shatila camps in particular.

The leader of the Union of Afghan Mujahidin, Burhanuddin Rabbani, made a speech in which he asserted that Afghan Muslims, despite their ordeals, are nevertheless with the Palestinians and with the Palestinian issue. They will never forget usurped Palestine or holy Jerusalem, where the prophet, may the peace of God be upon him, made his nocturnal journey to Heaven.

The leader of the Muslim delegation from Nationalist China then made a speech on behalf of the Muslims in China in which he affirmed his country's support for Palestinian self-determination and the restoration of their legitimate rights.

INTERIOR MINISTER GRANTS INTERVIEW ON HAJJ

GF221425 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Interview with Interior Minister Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz -- in Arabic with superimposed Dari translation -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Royal Highness Prince Nayif, the Interior Ministry of Saudi Arabia has issued statements and communiques concerning the behavior of some of the Iranian pilgrims to the house of the Almighty and our compatriots.

[Answer] We did not want to, but we were forced to issue such [statements] through Interior Ministry officials. We hoped that all our efforts could be concentrated on serving the pilgrims to the house of the Almighty and to have more and better cooperation and coordination between hajj officials and the pilgrims. Thank the Almighty there is this cooperation. However, it is sad that some of the brothers, the Iranian pilgrims, tried -- prodded by their officials -- to carry out acts during hajj which are completely outside hajj duties. It is natural that during the past 2 or 3 years we have experienced this situation and dealt with it as necessary and explained to the Iranian officials that such actions are not acceptable and are at odds with the aims of the pilgrimage. Such actions are based on political and individual goals or are connected with a government or a leader of a country.

I have to point out that some of the Iranian brothers, in other words some of their officials, have said that Saudi Arabia has separated religion and politics. Their remarks are untrue and unacceptable. The truth about Saudi Arabia clears this matter. Saudi Arabia, in all political, social, economic and even programs for progress, bases [its policies] on Islamic canon. Therefore, our politics are based on Islamic canons. Islam designs our goals. We have not separated religion and politics. Religion is our basic belief as applied to all matters. Our compatriots and those who live in our country are well aware of this. Even in the UN Charter of Human Rights Saudi Arabia has been recognized as the only country acting on the basis of Islamic shari'a. We do not like to mention this. Thank the Almighty that we are the only country that uses Islamic shari'a in all affairs.

We are happy to have an Islamic regime in Iran and would be happy for this to continue. However, true Islam is based on (?acceptance, not separation). Of course, this matter is related to all Muslims and brothers. We have nothing to do with their internal affairs, yet they want to pass such affairs to us in the form of demonstrations, carrying pictures and chanting slogans and tell us such things are part of the hajj procedures or are in opposition to Zionism which is spread by Israel or in opposition to other enemies of Islam, which are Western or Eastern countries, the United States or the Soviet Union or other countries. We believe that the Iranian brothers should respect Islamic understandings that need no explanations. Muslims know these well and we have no need for our Muslim and Iranian brothers to come here and resort to such actions and then state that we are introducing the enemies of Muslims to them. We have recognized our enemies well and confront them in the proper manner.

We do not believe that the enemies of Islam should be fought in the streets with placards or slogans. Struggle against the enemies of Islam is in compliance with Islamic rules. Secondly, it should be carried out with available facilities, actively and in the proper place. When our enemies unite and cooperate to fight against us, it is our duty to stand up to them united and disciplined. The first thing the Muslims should do is unite and unite their forces. They must take the offensive and not stand behind the fronts. Those who wish to fight Israel should go to Lebanon or other borders such as Jordan and Syria and fight Israel. They should not struggle in the streets of holy Mecca and Medina by carrying photographs of imam or other leaders. Doubtlessly, such actions are personal propaganda and an effort to disrupt the security of the country and upset the pilgrims to the house of the Lord. In truth, they wish to harm the security of the country by ignoring the disgust of the pilgrims and carrying our propaganda on their own behalf. We condemn such action and we will never accept it. We have explained directly and through diplomatic channels that we will not accept this and that they must stop such acts. However, to continue such acts means persistence which in turn means toying with the belief and feeling of Muslims in the cleanest land in the world. We will stop this to the best of our ability. What we hear from Radio Iran, unfortunately, has no true basis. Whenever something has occured we have explained it without change so that all can understand the realities. We, who thus base our acts on good will, will act harshly should they not stop their acts.

We have the ability to act and do what is necessary if anyone wants to harm the security of the country or the peace of the pilgrims. Generally, we hope they understand this and avoid such actions and prepare themselves to carry out the proceedings of the hajj.

Hajj is not a new subject for us to explain and talk about. This has been going on since His Holiness Mohammad, God bless him and all his scion, was appointed as the prophet.

We act according to the orders of the Almighty and the decrees of His prophet and, should we do otherwise, any Muslim would have the right to raise objections. However, new matters unrelated to hajj or Islam are doubtlessly condemned and we repeat this. We are responsible for the security of the pilgrims and are also responsible for the security of the country. They have to cooperate with us like our Muslim brothers and respect the security of the country and that of the pilgrims. We do our utmost for the security and to maintain their respect. We condemn what they say about receiving messages from an individual or from an imam. We state that God has given our orders. We state that the prophet, God bless him and all his scion, has given our orders. We do not accept anything else. We hope we are not forced to do things we do not wish to do. However, if someone intends to disrupt the security of the holy places, the pilgrims or the country, then we, thanks to the power of the Almighty, have the ability to stop it. We will stop this in the necessary manner by reliance on the Almighty, the cooperation of the Saudi compatriots and the pilgrims to the house of the Lord.

We ask everyone to cooperate with us and hope that everyone will take note of these issues. Our remarks are not against anyone, even our Iranian brothers. Anyone who wants to resort to such acts, from whatever country he may be...we are all brothers, there is no difference between East and West, there is no difference between shape and color. Everyone will be treated the same. However, we condemn anyone who intends to use the hajj for his own personal goals. This will never be accepted. We hope that everyone realizes that we are serious in this respect and anyone who intends to toy with our security will be dealt with very harshly.

[Question] Does Your Royal Highness believe that the Saudi press has the issue correctly reflected?

[Answer] The Saudi press has discussed this in the past. I want to explain, however, that the Information Ministry has asked the media to avoid voicing opinions concerning solutions to such problems. They have been asked not to report problems related to hajj so that an atmosphere of problems is reflected from hajj. This may be true or untrue. We praise such a view by the media of the country. We also thank the information organizations for this behavior.

The media of Saudi Arabia is able to air commentaries. We hope not to be forced to do this. I do not allow myself to talk about affairs with you that should be left out of the media. We invite everyone to be brothers and love one another. We wish to supply the pilgrims to the house of the Lord facilities to carry out hajj. However, as far as foreign press -- Arabic or otherwise -- and what they are printing are concerned, we are not in a position to discuss it. As I mentioned before, the country's media has avoided discussing it and I do not wish to disagree with the Information Ministry in this respect.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD SPEAKS ON YAR ANNIVERSARY

GF252000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1816 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed to "the masses of the Yemeni people" on the 20th anniversary of the YAR's 26 September Revolution and on 'Id al-Adha -- live]

[Text] Brother citizens, masses of our great Yemeni people: On such a day as today 20 years ago the 26 September Revolution surged forward to demolish one of the reactionary bastions in the Arab homeland represented by the tyrannical imamate regime that stifled the Yemeni people for many centuries. On such a day the will of our people triumphed over the tyrannical imams and proclaimed the fall of the imamate and the foundation of the republic and the continuation of the march along the road of the struggle to liberate the southern part of our dear homeland from the domination of British imperialism.

With the first hours of the fall of the Al-Basha'ir Palace and the tyrannical imamate regime the masses of our Yemeni people from Aden to Hajjah and from (?Sahut) to (Tuhamah) went out to express their happiness at the victory of freedom and the rise of the dawn of revolution. From here, from Aden, and from all parts of the then-occupied southern part of Yemen, and from San'a' and from other areas of the September republic, thousands of our Yemeni people came forward to join the civil guards in defense of the revolution and the republic against plots and aggression that were planned, financed and implemented by the imperialist forces, the reactionaries and the remnants of the defunct monarchy. All kinds of hostile conspiracies failed to destroy the revolution and the republican regime, thanks to the sacrifices of our people and to the pan-Arab support of the Army of Egypt, 'Abd an-Nasir's Egypt, and also thanks to the sincere internationalist support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our people defended their revolution and republic and foiled aggressive plans by imperialist and reactionary forces with Soviet arms.

Our Yemeni people were not only able to defend the 26 September republic but also continued their heroic struggle to complete the liberation of their territory from the domination of British imperialism. After only 1 year the glorious 14 October Revolution surged from the proud Radfan mountains under the leadership of the National Front, and the national struggle of our people in the southern part of Yemen entered a new and decisive stage.

The victories achieved by the 26 September Revolution and the survival of the Republican regime and the triumph of the 14 October Revolution were not attained along a path covered with roses, but along a path of blood and great sacrifices. Every victory we achieved throughout the past 20 years in the life of the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions would not have taken place without the sacrifice of thousands of martyrs and revolutionary strugglers. I place on record the greatest gratitude and respect for these heroes in recognition of their great contribution in defense of the revolution and in foiling the conspiratorial schemes of imperialist and reactionary forces.

The 26 September Revolution not only liberated the Yemeni people from the yoke of the imamate tyranny but it also opened wide horizons for developing their standard of living and achieving social progress. We can say that the economic and social progress attained in the past years of the revolution is truly a fruit of the 26 September Revolution.

As we pay tribute to the victories and successes achieved by our Yemeni people in the north and in the south thanks to the triumph of their victorious revolution against the imamate regime and imperialism, we recall with gratitude and highly value the sincere internationalist support extended by the Soviet Union to our people in defending the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions and in achieving social transformation. During the past period in the life of the revolution, the Soviet Union has proved to be a loyal friend and sincere ally who stands by our Yemeni people in their struggle to defend their sovereignty and build their life and who also supports the just struggle of our Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism.

Our people have defended San'a' against the [word indistinct] mercenaries in a siege that lasted more than 70 days with Soviet weapons. The people of Lebanon and Palestine defended nationalist West Beirut against the Zionist invaders for 70 days, also with Soviet weapons.

Dear friends, as we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution and the 17th anniversary of the 14 October Revolution we bear the responsibility of achieving the most important goals of these two revolutions: the struggle to regain the unity of the Yemeni homeland, the unity of its land and its people on peaceful and democratic bases. The cause of Yemeni unity lied and continues to lie in the heart of the struggle of the Yemeni national movement since its inception and throughout the various stages of its struggle (?and enjoys) the great interest of our YSP in view of the party's principles belief in this great goal which (?binds together) millions of Yemeni toilers throughout the homeland.

The past years have witnessed the achievement of several important steps along the path of unity in the light of agreements and joint statements, including the establishment of joint unionist committees and the completion of the unified constitution. These steps were recently crowned with the formation of the Yemeni Coordination Council and the joint ministerial committee and the establishment of united Yemeni companies. We must take further steps forward along the road of the unity of the homeland and the people.

We are confident that fraternal and democratic dialogue will create the most apt conditions and bases for achieving the duty of reuniting the homeland on peaceful and democratic bases.

O brother citizens, our celebration of the 20th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution is vitally important this year because it coincides with the intensification of aggressive and conspiratorial plots against the Arab liberation movement which has already reached its climax through the Israeli-Lebanese (?rulers) with direct backing by the United States. This is accompanied by the intensification and the aggressive and expansionist desire of the Zionist entity. This is also accompanied by the U.S. military moves in the Arab world which threaten the security and stability of our Arab peoples.

I am forced to (?mention) on this occasion that the PDRY will not keep silent on all imperialist and Zionist moves that may take place together with aggressive dangers that emanate from them.

It is clear that what has happened in Lebanon, including the genocide and bloody, savage massacres by the Israeli forces, is not only aimed at the Palestinian Revolution. It does not stop at occupying vast areas in Lebanon, but it constitutes a step in the chain of the conspiratorial comprehensive plot that is executed by the imperialist-Zionist alliance against the Arab national liberation movement, the national regimes and Arab progressiveness. This is aimed at restoring imperialist hegemony to the Arab world and ensure control of its resources and fate.

Therefore, resisting the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and continuing the struggle against all form of conspiracies and aggression is the duty that not only concerns the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples but all Arab peoples. Those who believe they will be safe from the danger of neo-fascist Zionism which moved into the Middle East with the spirit of racist antagonism to all Arab peoples, of recalcitrance to all international charters and disregard for human and cultural values are mistaken. This was reflected in the ugly and bloody massacre that was undertaken by the Zionist forces and their allies against unarmed Palestinian civilians in their camps in Lebanon.

Undoubtedly, the Palestinian Revolution -- which represents the honor and conscience of the Arab Palestinian people and which receives growing international support -- will fully achieve its goals. We are proud that the 20th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution comes at a time when our party and people receive the struggler Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and our country receives the strugglers of the Palestinian Revolution with whom we are united through the principles and goals of joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism which are baptized with Palestinian and Yemeni blood.

O brother citizens, the advent of the 20th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution must be an anniversary to reinforce the procession on the road of the revolution, the road for which our people gave thousands of martyrs and made other serious sacrifices in order for it to take root. It is the road of fighting imperialism and colonization, the road of the national democratic revolution, the road of joint economic and social development, the road of Yemeni unity and the road of constant alliance with all Arab and international revolutionary powers.

Let us further struggle to defend the principles of the revolutions and their achievements.

O brother citizens, I am pleased to take advantage of the advent of the blessed Al-Adha holiday and convey to our Yemeni people, to the Arab and Islamic peoples, my sincerest wishes that their national aspirations come true through happiness, social progress, peace and democracy. Many happy returns of the day. Thank you.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS SOVIET OFFICIALS IN USSR

For Soviet reportage on a meeting between Defense Minister Salih Muslih Qasim and USSR Defense Minister Ustinov and USSR First Deputy Defense Minister Nikolay Ogarkov, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH DELIVERS ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

GF260841 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Speech delivered by President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on 25 September in San'a' on the anniversary of the 26 September Revolution -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, most gracious and most merciful. Brothers, free citizens inside and outside the homeland: It is a happy opportunity that the 20th anniversary of the Glorious 26 September Revolution comes during the blessed 'Id al-Adha. This year, our people have two dear occasions, namely, the September Revolution and 'Id al-Adha.

Brother citizens, brother heroes of the armed forces and heroes of the valiant security forces, on this historic day and on the revolution's 20th birthday we (?remember) proudly the great achievements made by our people on the democratic and developmental levels. We worked side by side with the people who cooperated fully during the past 4 years in order to fulfill the plan of the national pact. All have cooperated: The people, the army and the government. This plan was fulfilled. We called for the General People's Conference which included 1,000 of the best children of the people who took part in endorsing the national pact plan and practicing political action in the Yemeni arena. With God's help, the plan was endorsed. A permanent committee stemmed from the conference by election and appointment. This consisted of 75 qualified, experienced members of the people's children with technical, economic, political and social expertise. This committee was assigned responsibility for practicing and taking care of political action in the Yemeni arena as well as for directing the General People's Conference throughout the republic.

This great accomplishment of which we are all proud is accompanied by other steps, such as the election of the municipal councils in November through a free and direct method in order to perfect democracy in the Yemeni arena. It is incumbent on us to direct the people to elect responsible and sincere elements who are competent and able to benefit from the shortcomings of the previous municipal councils, which were given full authority and were provided with all resources. However, we consider that was an experience despite [word indistinct] on their side.

Brother free citizens, on this great and historic occasion, the election of the municipal councils will be followed by the general elections for the Consultative Assembly for the new year in order to choose the people's representatives for the elected Consultative Council, which represents the legislative authority in the country. Thus, we consider that we have completed the democratic process in the Yemeni arena. This, one of the sublime principles of the revolution, calls for the establishment of a just democratic society. We consider that by passing through the General People's Conference, the endorsement of the national pact plan, the municipal council election and the free and direct election of the Consultative Council, we have achieved great missions.

Brother free citizens, wherever you are, inside or abroad, heroes of the armed and security forces, when we come to the democratic side we must deal with the developmental side too. This is the [word indistinct] of every corner. Integration is a must. Our country made great accomplishments during the first 5-year plan. The most distinguished of these accomplishments was the 'Amran cement factory and the electric power project that extends from Al-Hudaydah to San'a' and to 'Amran, and which covers (?roadsides) along 159 km from Al-Hudaydah to San'a'.

We consider this one of the most distinguished accomplishments of the first 5-year plan in addition to the roads, schools, hospitals, irrigation waters and shops which were constructed in every region and village.

During the past years our country has witnessed great accomplishments that no Yemeni human being would have ever anticipated. This is sensed by the citizen and by brothers and friends. Even visitors who come to our country bear witness to these great accomplishments. Everyone knows what our country was like before the revolution and what it needed. Prior to the revolution, our country had no communications -- neither ground, air nor marine. There were not even any communications within the country. However, through today's communications, our country has been linked with the outside world, with brothers and friends via its air bridge, via telecommunications, via sea, which linked our country to all the countries of the world and via land where our country has been linked with a number of brothers through a network of roads that even reached friendly countries. These were the enormous and wonderful accomplishments achieved during the first 5-year plan. We hope, day and night, together with the sincere men of the government, army, people and the (?world) to implement the second 5-year plan in the developmental side in order to extend services to every village and region. One of the distinguished projects of the second 5-year plan, brothers, is the Al-Mubrak cement factory, which will have an output of 500,000 tons. The second project is the power project inaugurated in the historic of (Al-Maqa'). This will supply power to Ta'izz Province and its countries, Ibb Province, part of Al-Bayda' Province and Dhamar Province and will come to San'a' to alleviate the power deficiency in the capital and its suburbs. These are some of the most important projects of the second 5-year plan.

Brother Yemenis, brothers and sisters, in addition to concentrating on agriculture, industry and fisheries -- these are the most important features of the second 5-year plan -- providing education in the countryside is included in the second 5-year plan and this covers the primary stage. During the second 5-year plan we shall also provide intermediate and secondary schools as well as specialized technical institutes. These are some of the distinguished features of the second 5-year plan. This is with regard to the developmental side which accompanies the democratic side.

Brothers and sisters, brother heroes in the armed and security forces, [word indistinct] of the armed forces, we all know the condition of the armed forces some time ago, and what resources it possessed during past years. During the recent stage we worked, through the cooperation of the armed and security forces officers, state officials and the people, for the development of the armed forces in terms of quality and quantity. Our armed forces today possess three times what they possessed in the past era. This is sensed by the citizen and the masses in the armed forces. The armed forces have three times as many light advanced weapons as they used to have. Add to this the availability of technical cadres which were qualified abroad or through local military and technical institutes. They were dispatched to either fraternal or friendly states. A number of army officer students were sent to a number of fraternal and friendly states. They were educated well. Some of them returned to the armed forces and some are still continuing their military studies in order to perform their national and patriotic duty, protect the revolution's march, protect the accomplishments and protect our democratic march in the country. All these things are linked. When we come to democracy and development, the army and the police are a must in order to protect these accomplishments. If they aren't protected by honest, sincere, responsible and highly qualified armed forces they will be wasted.

Praise be to God, our armed forces receive wonderful attention from the leadership, so much that no other Arab armed forces possesses more resources than our armed forces. Furthermore, at present our armed forces are capable of performing their national and patriotic duty.

Brothers, we shall work through the next 5-year plan to establish a number of military colleges and institutes in order to enable the individual in the armed forces to progress and develop. We insist on this concerning the development of our armed and security forces which are considered a safety valve for the march of the (?Yemeni) revolution and for the protection of the accomplishments and the democratic march. In the name of the people and in the name of the leadership, I extend my gratitude to the officers of our armed and security forces who sacrificed and [word indistinct] sacrifice for the sake of protecting the revolution and the accomplishments. So, I salute every officer and soldier in the armed and security forces. Congratulations of the [words indistinct] to you brothers who stand on tops of mountains and in the bottoms of valleys. [words indistinct]

Brother free citizens, on this great and historic occasion that our people and army are celebrating -- with their leadership, government and people -- the 20th anniversary of the revolution's birth, we must deal with the question of unity, the question of Yemeni unity. This concerns every citizen, whether in the north or the south. Brothers, we can say that we have made great strides en route to the restoration of unity between the two Yemens and the (?establishment of a joint authority) between the two sides. [Words indistinct] sensed by the citizen in the south and the north. This is one of the most distinguished features of (?coordination) and cooperation between the leaderships of both sides. We are proud of the coordination between us and the brothers in the southern half, foremost of whom is struggling Brother President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Brother citizens, brother free Yemenis, wherever you are, you may have followed with utmost interest the coordination between the leaderships of both sides. The most important aspect of this was the joint move calling for an urgent Arab summit conference to discuss the Arab situation and the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli enemy, martyred and wounded Lebanon, which was attacked during the past months by the Zionist enemy. The joint move was made by the leaderships of both sides through some fraternal states. Through this move, which is considered one of the most important aspects of coordination between the leaderships of both sides, all the Arab countries moved and thus, the Fes summit was convened, which discussed the historic and important issues at this stage in our Arab nation's history and which adopted resolutions. This was one of the important aspects of coordination between the two sides.

Brother free Yemenis everywhere, we shall exert all our efforts together with sincere persons from both sides in order to achieve Yemeni unity. Brother free Yemenis, brother revolutionary Yemenis, brother strugglers, our country has worked seriously and sincerely for the sake of the Palestinian question, which we consider to be the major issue of the Arab nation. It is one of the most important questions for the Yemeni people. We sent groups of Yemeni volunteers from among the armed forces, the security forces and the people, to join the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution and perform the duty of (?holy) jihad and support the Palestinian Revolution. The heroes of our people in the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution were, according to the witness of the brothers in the Palestinian Revolution, among the best and most valiant Arab strugglers. We feel proud for the mixing of Yemeni blood with Palestinian blood, side by side.

However, we must recall that the relations between the Yemeni revolution, the September Revolution and the Palestinian Revolution are special and unique in the Arab world because no other country has offered at this particular stage caravans of martyrs as did the Yemeni people. We feel proud and feel that our conscience and the conscience of our people have been satisfied. We have performed the duty side by side with the brothers in the Palestinian Revolution and the fraternal [words indistinct] Lebanese people.

Brothers, we shall work together and all the sincere revolutionary and struggling masses of our people are with us. We shall work with the Palestinian Revolution and cooperate with it [word indistinct] in order to straighten things [words indistinct], return the Palestinian people to their homeland and establish their state on their land under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Brothers, by so doing we will have performed our national and patriotic duty next to our brothers in the Palestinian Revolution. So, salutations to the Palestinian revolutionaries in the name of the revolutionaries in the Yemeni people. The Yemeni Revolution salutes the Palestinian Revolution.

Brother free Yemenis, brother strugglers, as for our foreign policy, we are principally committed to the principles of our revolution, the principles of the eternal 26 September Revolution. We commit ourselves to nonalignment and objective neutrality.

Brothers, our balanced and responsible policy is a distinguished and good policy whether with our fraternal neighbors, all our Arab brothers and all friendly states, whether with Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the United States of America or with any other state, friendly or fraternal. We consider our relations to be good with all friendly and fraternal states. This is a primary commitment of the government and the people, as are the distinguished and good relations with the friends and brothers within the limits of mutual interests.

Brother free citizens, on this great and historic occasion we salute all the revolution's martyrs of the people, the popular army and the heroes of our armed and security forces. I salute them with the salutation of revolution and sacrifice. I salute you in the name of the people, the army and the command. I salute you, O heroes. I salute and pray for mercy for all the revolution's martyrs and the martyrs of Arab Egypt who have stood by the side of the eternal revolution since its eruption. I pray for mercy for the martyrs of the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese children and all martyrs of our Arab nation. I seek mercy for them on these two great occasions. The occasion of the 26 September Revolution which we consider to be the greatest national occasion, and the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha, which we consider to be the greatest religious occasion.

Salutations to all the masses of our people on this great and historic occasion. We wish our people elevation, victory and progress toward whatever they aspire for. Salutations to you and may the peace, mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

PLO'S SALAH KHALAF ARRIVES 27 SEPTEMBER

GF272000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] San'a' 27 Sep (WAKH) -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, arrived today in San'a' from Bahrain on a visit to the YAR which will last for several days.

During the visit, Abu Iyad will hold talks with Yemeni officials and inform them about the latest developments of the Palestinian issue and the Arab situation in light of the Zionist aggression against Lebanon.

It is worth noting that Salah Khalaf has also visited Kuwait, the UAE and Bahrain in the framework of his current tour of a number of Arab countries.

Meets With President Salih

GF280720 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress, received today Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

The two discussed the intimate struggling relationship of the Palestinian and Yemeni Revolutions in Lebanon and West Beirut -- a relationship that has caused the Zionist Israeli enemy and its allies and stooges in Lebanon to suffer bitter frustration and hateful savage madness. This was illustrated by Israel in its treacherous savage acts against Palestinian civilians -- women, children and the elderly in West Beirut. Thus, it went too far in its hostile expansionist policy against the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Arab nation.

The discussion also dealt with means to bolster the strength of the Palestinian Revolution by intensifying Arab efforts in the international arena in order to tighten the grip around the Zionist enemy, reveal the expansionist ambitions of its racist Nazi policy and mobilize all Arab efforts in order to achieve the final victory of the Palestinian Revolution and restore all the legitimate rights of the struggling Palestinian Arab people.

On his behalf and on the behalf of the Palestinian Revolution's command and the Palestinian people, struggling Brother Abu Iyad expressed his deep thanks and gratitude for the great historic pan-Arab stand adopted by Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Yemeni people on supporting and bolstering the Palestinian Revolution and the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in confronting the Zionist Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of West Beirut -- a stand that was illustrated by the dispatch of convoys of heroes, the use of capabilities and the adoption of positions which greatly affected the Palestinian people and the steadfastness and victory of the Palestinian Revolution.

Brother Salah Khalaf arrived in San'a' this afternoon on a visit to the Yemen Arab Republic during his tour of the region. Brother Salah Khalaf stated that his visit to San'a' is an opportunity to express his thanks to the great Yemeni people and to his dear brother, the struggling Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He said: I seize this great opportunity to express to him our appreciation for his stands and the stands of the Yemeni people which were not mere talk like the stands of certain Arab regimes. Yemen has expressed itself through joint Yemeni, Palestinian and Lebanese blood that was shed in Lebanon, especially in the epic of Beirut.

Brother Abu Iyad pointed out that during his visit to our country he will visit his heroic brothers and comrades, the Palestinian fighters, in San'a', who defended Beirut and repulsed the Zionist aggression there. He expressed his deep appreciation for their heroic steadfastness. He said that when it was in Beirut, Israel, with all its gigantic military force, could not advance an inch inside West Beirut. He added, therefore, that we are proud of these fighters and we encourage them.

Brother Abu Iyad explained the goals of Zionist and imperialists behind the obnoxious massacre they carried out in Beirut. He said: By this massacre they tried to snatch the great victory of Beirut from us, but our great people know all this and I say to Israel and the United States that you will not be able to steal this great victory and this steadfastness which has crushed the legend of the invincible Zionist enemy. This legend was shattered by our Yemeni, Palestinian, Lebanese, Egyptian, Syrian and Iraqi Arab fighters. Every Arab citizen who fought on our side in Lebanon has shattered the legend of the invincible army and dealt a blow to the Zionist strategy of blitzkriegs.

Abu Iyad concluded by saying: Despite my previous visits to San'a', this visit is special because it takes place after the heroic epic of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in which the Yemeni people participated with their courageous fighters.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ON MUBARAK MEETING WITH OFFICERS

PM280931 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 17

[Unattributed report: "During a 3-hour Meeting the President Says: The Opposition Is Offering No Solutions"]

[Excerpts] At noon yesterday, President Husni Mubarak met with armed forces senior commanders, officers, NCO's and enlisted men. During the meeting, which lasted about 3 hours, the president explained all aspects of the domestic, Arab and international situations. He also answered questions from the men of the armed forces.

On the domestic front, the president said the opposition in Egypt is not constructive, offers no solutions to the problems and is just looking for mistakes, even unverified mistakes.

President Mubarak said parties in other countries usually agree on the national objectives and disagree only on tactics. As an example, he cited what is happening in the FRG between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Free Democratic Party leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The president asserted that there should be controls governing the writing of history, because Egypt's history belongs to no one and because some people are writing history any way they choose.

Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, said after the meeting that it was a family gathering.

Answering reporters' questions, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said a special program has been drawn up for this year's October celebration. He said the celebration, which will be attended by President Mubarak, will be held in the area of the unknown soldier monument and there will be new arrangements different from previous celebrations.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah added that President Mubarak has decided that, after this year's celebration, there will be a military parade only once very 5 years. The reason, he said, is economic, and this is the practice in most countries. He pointed out that, with the exception of the very rich countries, no state holds an annual military parade.

'RESPONSIBLE' SOURCE DENIES INFORMATION GIVEN TO PLO

NC262004 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1934 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 26 Sep (MENA) -- A responsible source has denied a statement related to the Arab Republic of Egypt made by Abu Iyad, Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, in an interview with the editors in chief of UAE newspapers.

In a statement to MENA, the source added that Egyptian intelligence did not have any contacts with the Palestinian Resistance to warn it against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, as Abu Iyad said in the interview.

'ALI ON RECALL OF AMBASSADOR MURTADA FROM ISRAEL

JN241222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 24 Sep (MENA) -- In a statement to MENA today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said Egypt's decision to recall Sa'd Murtada, Egyptian ambassador to Israel, was taken out of Egypt's full sovereignty and independence in making its decisions and not due to any view from outside its borders.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that Egypt adopted this decision to express its indignation, denunciation, disapproval and rejection of Israel's stands in Lebanon -- stands that violate the spirit of peace and the agreement reached with U.S. envoy Philip Habib -- which led to the inhuman carnage in West Beirut.

AL-AHRAM CALLS FOR ISRAEL'S EXPULSION FROM UN

PM231101 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Sep 82 p 7

['Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi article: "Just Peace, Not Law of the Jungle"]

[Excerpts] How can the world be saved from chaos after legendary beasts have broken loose, tearing human flesh, violating all sanctities and wreaking destruction while being assured of immunity from punishment?

Neither the Security Council, the General Assembly, world opinion nor anyone else is capable today of saving man from the claws of the Israeli butchers, who have pounced on our age from the depths of darkness to scorch it with infernal fires and smear its face with blood and shame.

The history of humanity has never known such a stigma and I do not think it will ever know anything like it. Neither the Tartars nor the Nazis committed massacres against unarmed civilians like those Israel commits.

Where does Israel derive all this strength in committing crimes, trampling on human sanctities, boastfully defying international law and disgracing the history of this age?

How is it capable of defying international decisions and undermining the prestige of the United Nations? Israel derives its strength from the weakness of the Arabs and the Muslims, whose shame a torrent of tears will not wash away. Israel derives its strength from U.S. support and its arrogance and obduracy from its firm belief that the United States will use its veto every time the Security Council agrees to apply the UN Charter in punishing Israel. What do the American people think of the Beirut massacre?

Regret and condemnation will not give back life to those whose limbs have been scattered on the ground. They will not give back life to a child whose head was blown off while he was playing safely in his home or to a woman who was disembowelled.

How can the American people live in peace and contentment when across the Atlantic there is a savage power that the United States supports and provides with weapons so it can tear the flesh of unarmed Arabs? Do American women know that they [the Israelis] raped women several times and then killed them? Do American fathers know that they entered the homes of Arab fathers and shot them in front of their children and wives, tore human limbs, slaughtered children and wives in savage cold blood and then brought giant tanks and crushed the bones of men, women and children?

Do American children know that other children in an Arab capital called Beirut who smiled the same way American children smile and who, like all the world's children, had a glint of hope in their eyes were pounced upon by human savages who smothered their smile and tore their limbs?

Do American men, women and children realize those who perpetrated these massacres are supplied with deadly weapons by the United States, which supports their war in order to annihilate an entire people, the Palestinian people?

The United States knows the Israeli madness and knows that since it invaded Lebanon the Israeli army has been destroying and killing. Nevertheless, it has blocked a Security Council resolution calling on Israel to withdraw and has therefore let Israel occupy Beirut.

The United States pledged to protect lives and guaranteed that Israel would carry out the Security Council order and not advance into West Beirut.

No sooner had the PLO left Beirut and the international forces returned home before the specified date than Bashir al-Jumayyil was killed in his headquarters, which was guarded by Israeli forces. His headquarters were blown up with a 200-kg charge, a large quantity that only one of two forces could have planted; either the Phalange Party itself, which is inconceivable, or Israel, in order to create a new situation from which it would benefit.

A few hours after al-Jumayyil was assassinated, Israel occupied West Beirut, stormed houses and rounded up men from the age of 15 and up, lined them up against walls and began the most savage massacre known in history.

Was the United States concerned with expelling the PLO from Beirut in order to pave the way for Israel to occupy Beirut and perpetrate this massacre? However, the United States guaranteed the safety of the Palestinians and the residents of West Beirut. What value is this guarantee? Doesn't the United States feel that what happened was a disgrace to U.S. honor and calls for a different attitude toward Israel, a firm attitude that will mete out punishment to the criminals?

Let the United States stop giving economic and military aid to Israel if it refuses to carry our international resolutions. Let it halt its aid so it can regain its honor.

Israel is doing to the United Nations what Nazi Germany did to the League of Nations. Where does Israel derive the strength to commit aggression and to arrogantly defy Security Council resolutions? From U.S. protection and nothing else; from the U.S. blocking every UN draft resolution calling for sanctions against Israel; from the military and economic aid the United States places at the disposal of the murderous rulers of Israel.

Begin, the butcher of Dayr Yasin and Kafr Qasim, rules Israel in accordance with an ideology that UNESCO has condemned, an ideology that is no different from Hitler's both in essence and in practice. Peoples might be patient from some time, but they will never surrender or be defeated.

If the United States is acting on the assurance that its interests are protected by certain regimes, then it must bear in mind the power of peoples when they rise.

If Israel thinks it can achieve peace based on coercion, then it is deluding itself because peace is not what rulers accept but what the people accept of their own free will and desire for a secure life, a desire that grows only in an atmosphere of justice and freedom. Is it not disgraceful that not a single demonstration was held in any Arab capital and the only demonstration condemning the massacre was held in Israel? But the Arab peoples that have not been allowed to demonstrate will not accept coercion nor this shame. All the world's peoples must feel this shame. Of what use are all the expressions and statements of condemnation when the Israeli rulers daily commit crimes more terrible than those committed the previous day?

All those who have condemned Israel must join forces in order to expel it from the United Nations.

For what crimes can a UN member be expelled from the organization unless they be those committed by Israel? One crime among those committed by Israel is sufficient to warrant its expulsion from the United Nations. Let the United Nations apply its Charter and expel Israel from membership before it becomes another League of Nations and a laughingstock. Let Begin and Sharon and their clique be tried like war criminals since what the Nazi war criminals did pales besides what the Israeli butchers have done against the Palestinians, the Lebanese and all the Arabs. They are creating a state of tension and anxiety and are harming the Jews themselves more than anybody else.

You Arab rulers beware. You own sufficient wealth to be able to control the world economy. You have in your hands much of the U.S. and European interests. You may indulge in business deals as much as you wish, but you must mobilize all your economic resources in order to save the Arabs from this humiliation and our countries from this chaos; and to impose justice on those who want to impose the rule of the jungle on our countries. You can mobilize all the nonaligned states and you have many friends in the United Nations, including the socialist and Afro-Asian states. With such massive support you can expel the Begin-Sharon Israel from the United Nations and impose on it the sanctions that international law provides for. The Begin-Sharon Israel is a disgrace to Jewish history, and the honorable Jews of the world will support you.

Since you have decided that there is no solution for the problem other than a peaceful solution, search for peace with an Israel different from the Israel of the butchers of Dayr Yasin, Kafr Qasim and Beirut; an Israel that wants peace and not expansion, that respects the law and not the law of the jungle, and that recognizes the rights of others as a means of protecting its security.

AL-MAJALLAH INTERVIEWS NDP'S KHALIL ON MIDEAST

PM241621 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 25 Sep-1 Oct 82 pp 40-42

[Interview with Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party [NDP] and former prime minister, in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What advice would you give the PLO, as far as its future method of work is concerned?

[Answer] The PLO needs time to crystallize its position and define its future method of work. I advise it not to resort to terrorism as a means of settling the Palestine question because such a step would result in the loss of the political gains the PLO made after Israel's invasion of Lebanon as well as the loss of the current universal conviction that the Palestinian entity must be preserved and that the Palestinians should not be absorbed into the Arab countries where they now live. What is needed now is work for the creation of a Palestinian entity in which the Palestinians could freely choose the best political system.

It is perhaps wrong to impose a certain method on the Resistance, particularly at a time when the Resistance is bitter about most Arab states. All we can do is offer ideas not binding to the Resistance. Then there are certain lessons the Palestinians must learn from past experience. The most important lesson is that the presence of Palestinian forces in host countries always led in the end to their interference in the affairs of these countries and undermined their stability, and eventually led to a crackdown on these forces.

[Question] While certain Arab circles maintain that setting up a government-in-exile is a suspect idea which is difficult to carry out, some PLO leaders are saying the main precondition for setting up a government-in-exile is a prior guarantee of U.S. recognition. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The idea of a government-in-exile is not a suspect idea. A government-in-exile would give the Palestinians an official body to represent them. We must not make the formation of a government-in-exile conditional on U.S. recognition. Let us first set up a government-in-exile and then seek the recognition of other governments. Furthermore, why should one subject himself to the control and conditions of the United States from the beginning, before a government is set up?

I call on the Palestinians now to set up a government-in-exile to be an instrument of international legitimacy. The Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should be strongly represented in it. As for the dialogue with the United States and other such matters, they will come later as a result of the policies adopted by such a government. I also urge the Palestinians to consider the question of the refugees living in camps in Gaza and Lebanon. The PLO must have a policy regarding these people.

[Question] The present situation is also new for Syria. What are the limits of the Syrian role, especially regarding the Soviet Union, whose inability to do anything in the region has now been exposed?

[Answer] It is now quite clear that the slogans raised by the steadfastness and confrontation states are just that, slogans rather than expressions of facts. It was these slogans which led the Palestinian Resistance to follow policies that led to the present results. It has also become clear that reliance on the Soviet Union was exaggerated. The Soviet Union could not possibly risk joining a war or plunging itself into a whirlpool in the Middle East, which is quite distant from its borders. It has enough economic problems and enough problems with its satellite states. It was wrong to base calculations on the assumption that the Soviet Union could play an effective role, for the simple reason that events have demonstrated that an effective Soviet role was out of the question. The Soviet Union itself has recently blamed the Arab states for failing to agree on the Palestine question.

As for Syria, I do not think it would risk a war with Israel. With the present military balance of power noone would advise such a confrontation. We do not believe Syria is capable of playing a positive role in a settlement of the Palestine problem.

[Question] There are new elements in the situation even for Jordan, particularly in view of Sharon's repeated claim that there can never be a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that the real Palestinian state is in Jordan. What is your comment?

[Answer] Jordan is in "some danger" as a result of the Sharon argument, which is unacceptable and is bound to fail. Jordan is an independent political entity. Historically, it has never been a Palestinian homeland. Furthermore, Sharon's view is self-contradictory. He has no objection to a Palestinian state in Jordan -- in which case it would be more of a threat to Israel than a state on the West Bank and Gaza -- but will not allow a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip on grounds of security.

[Question] What is Sharon's aim?

[Answer] Sharon wants to implement Menahem Begin's concept of autonomy and wants to carry out the policy presented by the Israeli Government to the Knesset, namely, that after a period of 5 years Israel would impose its own sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[Question] Does this not contradict the letter and spirit of the Camp David treaty?

[Answer] Of course, it contradicts several clauses of the treaty.

[Question] Although Egypt continues to adhere to the Camp David treaty, the attainment of autonomy appears, in view of what you said, to be unlikely. What is Egypt's position after the recent developments and after the Israeli measures in violation of the letter and spirit of the Camp David treaty?

[Answer] Egypt's position is clear in that it adheres to the Camp David agreements. However, Israel's actions over the past 2 years have violated the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements. It applied Israeli law to east Jerusalem although the Camp David agreements stipulate that the question of east Jerusalem is subject to negotiation. It applied Israeli law to the Golan Heights. We have seen the Israeli Government's program aimed at imposing Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza, in violation of the Camp David agreements. Israel has also built more settlements, introduced repressive measures in the occupied territories, deported freely elected mayors and tried to set up pro-Israel village leagues, again in violation of the Camp David agreements. All these things necessitated that the confusion over Israel's interpretation of the Camp David treaty be cleared up through the Egyptian-French draft resolution submitted to the Security Council calling for Palestinian recognition of Israel and Israel's recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. It is difficult to resume the negotiation process under the circumstances created by Israel which I have just explained, because resuming the negotiations would mean acceptance of the Israeli measures that violate the Camp David treaty.

[Question] Does this mean the Egyptian-French resolution is a substitute for the Camp David treaty?

[Answer] The Egyptian-French draft resolution does not contradict Camp David but provides the correct interpretation on the basis of which the Camp David treaty was signed: As far as Egypt and the Arabs are concerned, I must caution that Israel learned the lesson of the 1973 defeat and stacked its military arsenal both quantitatively and qualitatively, which has upset the strategic balance in the region. Egypt and the Arab states must take this into consideration when drawing up their future policies. They should seek to restore the military balance so Israel will not, on the grounds of military superiority, be tempted to launch another aggression against another Arab state, especially since Israel's new philosophy is that its security depends on the lack of security for its neighboring states. Suffice it to mention that it intervened to prevent the United States from giving defensive weapons to the Arab states.

[Question] Is this a call for the mobilization of Arab efforts and the closing of Arab ranks in order to dictate a positive U.S. attitude toward the region, particularly since the United States is now expressing a willingness to lend more attention to the Palestine question with a view to settling it following the introduction of the Reagan initiatives?

[Answer] The Arab states should first agree on one approach to the settlement of the Palestine question, because unless this happens, the United States will never change its stance. It is a proven fact that the United States is a full partner in the Camp David process.

When this was raised at the outset of the autonomy negotiations in Alexandria -- it was in fact raised by Moshe Dayan -- we sought clarifications from the United States as to whether it was a full partner or a silent observer in the autonomy negotiations with no say in what happens. We received an official document from then Secretary of State Cyrus Vance emphasizing that the United States was a full partner in the negotiation process. This is why President Mubarak continuously contacted the United States for its opinion of the Lebanese events and the Palestine question. This does not mean the United States holds 100 percent of the cards for a solution and can impose its views on the various parties. The best proof is that President Mubarak did not agree to what President Reagan asked of him in relation to accepting some of the Resistance in Egypt. President Mubarak insisted that the departure of the Resistance [from Beirut] must be linked to a comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question.

[Question] In your opinion, is the United States ready to contribute effectively to a settlement of the Palestine question?

[Answer] The United States is ready to contribute to a settlement provided the parties concerned push it toward that target. This is why we must be united in asking the United States to reconsider its position and not to be partial to Israel. Here I would like to remind the United States that Israel violated its agreement with the United States in connection with the use of U.S. weapons in the invasion of Lebanon, but the United States did not take any steps against Israel similar to the measures it took against Turkey when it invaded Cyprus. The United States withheld arms from Turkey and adopted severe measures against it.

Today we call on the United States to be evenhanded in its treatment of the Arab states and Israel. The claim that Israel is the protector of U.S. interests is unrealistic, and the claim that Israel can stand in the way of any Soviet interference is exaggerated. The Israeli security concept should be defensive, not offensive.

[Question] What about a new role for Europe in the settlement of the Palestine question?

[Answer] It will all depend on the position taken by the PLO and the method it follows. The PLO should take advantage of all the political initiatives submitted.

[Question] What about the restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations?

[Answer] That is up to the Arab states.

NDP MEMBERS APPROVE CHARTER WITH SUDAN

JN251212 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with members of the National Democratic Party [NDP] Political Bureau. Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister and NDP secretary general, later said the Political Bureau approved the draft of the charter of coordination between Egypt and Sudan on the economic, social and diplomatic levels. The charter will be signed next month, God willing.

The Political Bureau also discussed the appointments for the coming session of the People's Assembly. It has been decided to nominate Dr Sufi Abu Talib as Speaker of the Assembly and Sayyid Zaki and Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid as deputy speakers.

The Political Bureau also reviewed nominations for the bureaus of the People's Assembly committees. These nominations will be announced during the meeting of the NDP parliamentary body on Friday.

PARTIES TO FORM COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF FREEDOMS

PM270757 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Tomorrow: Conference of Solidarity With Detainees and Setting Up of National Committee for Defense of Freedoms"]

[Text] At a conference to be held by Egyptian political forces at the headquarters of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping party Thursday, in support of political detainees, representatives of democratic parties, trade unions, and personalities will sign a document on the defense of freedoms.

The conference is expected to announce the setting up of the "Egyptian National Committee for the Defense of Freedoms," which will include representatives from the political parties, trade unions, popular organizations, human rights associations and public figures.

AL-AHALI has learned that the national committee will undertake the defense of every Egyptian whose freedom is restricted because of his beliefs and views and will provide legal aid and all possible protection for him. The committee will work for the abolition of the laws restricting freedoms and the Emergency Law.

The national committee is expected to set up a secretariat that in its turn will set up an office to follow up and implement resolutions.

BRIEFS

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL -- President Husni Mubarak has issued a republican decree forming a higher council for the development of manpower and training. The council will be headed by the prime minister and will have as members the deputy prime minister for production and minister of petroleum; the deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; the deputy prime minister for public services; the ministers of social affairs, reconstruction, manpower, administrative development, planning, industry and agriculture; and the head of the central department for mobilization statistics. [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Sep 82 NC]

PRESIDENT HUSAYN CONFIRMS SOVIET ARMS SALES

JN271421 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1405 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has told the British press that the Soviet Union has resumed arms sales to Iraq.

AL-MAJALLAH NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN SOVIET TIES

JN231647 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] London, 23 Sep (MENA) -- The London-based magazine AL-MAJALLAH reports that relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union have improved tremendously recently. The magazine adds that the release 2 months ago of communist prisoners by the Iraqi authorities contributed to clearing the air between the two countries.

In Saturday's issue, the magazine says Iraq recently received from the Soviet Union quantities of sophisticated Soviet weapons, including MiG-25's, adding that Iraqi forces have most likely received the most advanced MiG-27's.

SADDAM HUSAYN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 26 SEP

JN261452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has asserted that facts are neither stored in the state's institutions nor in any Ba'th Party circles; facts are stored in the people's conscience. He added that no one can find facts without the help of people.

In a news conference held today for a group of British correspondents, President Saddam Husayn said that nothing adds as much liveliness as a book in the people's school, farm, factory and street. The people, under all circumstances, are most capable of absorbing historical facts, particularly those concerning their daily life.

Addressing the British newsmen, President Saddam Husayn said: You can have firsthand knowledge of Iraq's social life, economic sturcture, military position and cultural activities. You can also see for yourselves that the new Iraqi character is a fruit of all these factors.

In response to a question, the president pointed out that the conflict between Iraq and Iran is one between backward leaders in Iran, who are seeking to use religion as a coverup for their expansionist designs, and enlightened and free Iraq, which understands that life and religion do not dictate struggles among neighbors and which prevents Iraq from using them for expansion purposes at the expense of its neighbors.

In the course of his reply to questions by the British newsmen, President Saddam Husayn touched on the new building process in Iraq, the new Iraqi man, the Iraq-Iran war, Iraq's reaction to the spiteful Iranian aggression, Iraq's peaceful efforts to stop the war and ensure the legitimate rights of both sides, the Arab situation in general and the Palestinian issue in particular, Iraq's views regarding international relations, Iraq's activities on the international level and its efforts to set up relations with countries on the bases of equality and mutual interest.

The press conference was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and deputy prime minister; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, director of the presidential office and RCC acting secretary general; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of information and culture; and the director general of the presidential press and information department.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S DRAGAN

JN231650 Baghdad INA in English 1110 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, Sept 23, INA -- President Saddam Husayn today received the visiting Yugoslav deputy premier, Zvone Dragan, and discussed with him the two countries' cooperation in consolidating the Non-aligned Movement and deepening its unity.

Talks at the meeting also covered the developed relations between Iraq and Yugoslavia, developments of the Iraq-Iran war as well as the ugly carnage against Palestinian people west of Beirut last Friday.

Mr Dragan, here since last Monday, held a series of talks with top Iraqi officials on means and ways for further prompting ties of bilateral cooperation.

Dragan Departs

JN232018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep (INA) -- Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Council and head of the Yugoslav side to the Iraq-Yugoslav joint committee, left Baghdad tonight at the end of an official visit to Iraq that lasted several days.

In a departure statement, the Yugoslav official said his talks with President Saddam Husayn dealt with bilateral relations and means to develop and promote these relations, particularly in the economic and political fields. He described his talks as successful and fruitful and said an atmosphere of understanding and friendship had prevailed. He added that the talks have achieved good results.

He said that he also held talks with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, and Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister. The talks dealt with various fields of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Dragan said that his talks touched on the Iraq-Iran war, expressing his satisfaction for Iraq's efforts to end the fighting and solve the conflict peacefully. He praised Iraq's role in strengthening the Nonaligned Movement's unity and increasing its effectiveness on the international level and in promoting the Iraq-Yugoslav cooperation.

Dragan voiced denunciation and condemnation over the criminal act and massacres committed by the Zionist enemy in the Palestinian camps.

KING HUSAYN LEAVES FOR ITALY 27 SEPTEMBER

JN271215 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman today for Italy on a private visit of several days. Crown Prince Hasan was sworn in as regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland.

HASAN RECEIVES UK DELEGATION, JAPANESE OFFICIAL

JN261700 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan today received the UK Royal Defense College delegation led by Martin Evans.

His highness outlined the current situation in the region in general and the tragic and deteriorating conditions in which the sons of the occupied territories live under the immoral and inhuman Israeli practices, referring to the recent Israeli massacres in the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut.

His highness also briefly explained the development of the Jordanian economy and the achievements of the 5-year development plan in the economic and social fields.

Afterward, Prince Hasan received (Oshika Ochikata), member of the Japanese house of representatives. His highness briefed the Japanese official on the conditions of the Arab citizens in the occupied territories and the aggressive Israeli practices aiming at vacating and seizing the land to establish settlements and to replace the indigenous population with Jewish immigrants.

The meeting was attended by the Senate president.

AL-JUMAYYIL OUTLINES 'PROGRAM FOR LEBANON'

AU271250 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 26 Sep 82 pp 2-3

[President Amin Al-Jumayyil statement to KRONEN-ZEITUNG: -- date, place not given]

[Text] The death of my brother, Bashir, was a bitter personal and national experience for myself and most Lebanese. We are determined to live up to his memory and legacy by sticking to his ideas in order to implement his program.

The cohesion and strength of the Lebanese population has been demonstrated in these days since Bashir's terrible death. Nearly all Lebanese leaders -- Sunni, Maronite, Shi'ite, Greek Orthodox, Druze and Greek Catholic -- attended his funeral in a unique demonstration of our bleeding country's unity. The unshakable political institutions of Lebanon, moreover, proved their worth in a splendid manner, since a new president was quickly elected with such a great majority.

The spirit of consolidation, unity and determination is to us all a source of hope. I deal a crushing blow to the cowardly murderers who wanted to destroy the process of reconciliation and uniform leadership that was underway.

I condemn most harshly the massacres of unarmed Palestinian civilians in the refugee camps last week. This human tragedy, in which the Phalangists and their followers played absolutely no part and had nothing to do with, shows once more the need for the restoration of a strong central government. I have ordered an immediate state investigation into the massacres, and to fully clear up what happened.

Having been a legislator for 12 years, and as leader of the Phalange Party, which has survived the past decade of violence in Lebanon, I have had enough time to ponder my country's future. My picture of Lebanon and its future is in line with that of my brother and my compatriots. Let me name the following goals:

1 -- Restoration of full Lebanese sovereignty through the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces.
2 -- Restoration of the unity of [Lebanese] society.
3 -- [Establishment of] a strong central government in which all parts of the society participate and jointly bear responsibility.
4 -- Reconstruction of the Lebanese Army which guarantees our internal security and -- equally important -- guarantees that Lebanon will not be used to undermine the peace of its neighbors, Israel and Syria.
5 -- Elimination of doubts whether Lebanon is an integral part of the Arab world and the community of Arab nations. Lebanon has always had a special status and an identity that enriched the Arab world; that of a bridge between east and west and of a peacemaker in the region. We intend to fully play this part again. We expect the support of like-minded Arab countries for these renewed efforts by Lebanon.

AL-JUMAYYIL TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL TALKS

NC271754 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will put the Lebanese issue in all its dimensions, complications and tragedies before international forums and the major states' leaders on the basis of the principles and bases that his excellency emphasized in his speech during the constitutional oath-taking session.

Informed sources have disclosed that President al-Jumayyil will leave for New York during the first half of October in order to deliver Lebanon's speech at the UN General Assembly. This step will mark the start of an international move by the president to rescue Lebanon and to ensure support for it in all domains. The same sources have not ruled out the possibility of President al-Jumayyil going to Washington to meet U.S. President Reagan in order to discuss the Lebanese crisis with him and senior U.S. officials concerned with Middle East affairs.

The president of the republic will reportedly visit Paris on his return journey, in order to meet French President Francois Mitterrand for brief discussions on affairs related to Lebanese and Middle East issues. It is known that President al-Jumayyil is a personal friend of President Mitterrand, who contacted him by telephone to congratulate him after his election.

The president of the republic will also visit the Vatican to meet with His Holiness Pope John Paul II for the same purpose.

AL-JUMAYYIL CHAIRS MULTINATIONAL FORCE MEETING

NC271420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] At 1200 today, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the multinational force liaison committee, which comprises a working team consisting of U.S., French, Italian and Lebanese officers. The meeting was attended by Morris Draper, French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry and Italian Ambassador to Lebanon Franco Lucioli Ottieri della Ciaja.

The discussions during the meeting focused on the security situation in Beirut following the arrival of the multinational force, the deployment of this force alongside the Lebanese Army and the withdrawal of the Israeli forces in accordance with the charted plan.

AL-JUMAYYIL TO SEEK CABINET FORMATION 'NEXT WEEK'

NC271305 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Regarding the formation of a new Cabinet, the Voice of Lebanon has learned that President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil may entrust a certain individual with forming a new Cabinet next week after consultations take place with political forces and functionaries following the ['Id al-Adha] festivities.

INVESTIGATION OPENS INTO SABRA, SHATILA MASSACRES

NC271252 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] In accordance with the instructions of President Amin al-Jumayyil regarding the investigations into the events in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, the investigation committee held a meeting in the military court building today. It decided to hear testimonies of eyewitnesses who will appear before the court tomorrow. The committee also requested official statistics from all quarters concerned, particularly the Lebanese Red Cross, the International Red Cross and civil defense, on the number of people killed. These organs supervised the evacuation of the killed and injured. Semiofficial information available to these quarters indicates the number of people killed does not exceed 300.

PLO COMMANDER SA'D SAYIL KILLED IN BA'LABAKK

NC260456 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0445 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Palestinian official, Sa'd Sayil, known as Abu al-Walid, was assassinated in Ba'labakk [in Al-Biqa' area of Lebanon] last night. He was a member of the Fatah Central Committee and commander of the Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces.

The Palestine News Agency said Abu al-Walid was killed while he was making an inspection tour of Palestinian military positions in the town of Ba'labakk yesterday. He was killed in an ambush by gunmen whose identities are not yet known.

'Israeli Agents' Accused

NC281221 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The investigation into the circumstances surrounding the assassination of Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil] is continuing. However, the MIDDLE EAST REPORTER, published in English in Beirut this morning, says the assassination took place while Brigadier General Sayil was driving his car in Ba'labakk. He was attacked by about 30 persons armed with automatic arms and RPG's. He was hit in the stomach. The publication did not identify the attackers, but the Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, accused Israeli agents of committing the assassination.

DANY SHAM'UN ATTENDS PHALANGIST MEETING

NC271848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The Lebanese Forces [Phalangist] Command Council has held its regular weekly meeting under Fadi Afram with the council members attending. Dany Sham'un joined the conferees about 30 minutes after the start of the meeting. The meeting reviewed the general situation in the country.

JUNBLATT INTERVIEWED BY MONTE CARLO RADIO

JN241914 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Interview given by Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese National Movement Political Council, to Monte Carlo radio correspondent Kamal Tarabayy -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Junblatt, What is the nature of the talks you had in France and with whom have you spoken?

[Answer] Talks have thus far been held with French Socialist Party officials. The talks aim at promoting relations between our two parties and at mapping out a joint concept of the future. During the talks, we asked the party to hold a conference in solidarity with Lebanon. We also asked it to support the formation of the international fact-finding commission, initiated by France, to investigate the Beirut massacres.

[Question] France responded swiftly to Lebanon's request and dispatched a military contingent whose advance party arrived in Beirut yesterday to take part in the multinational force. How do you assess the French role in helping Lebanon bypass its current ordeal?

[Answer] There is no doubt that this is a positive step. However, what is more important is that the proper role of the multinational force be defined. I ask: How long will this force stay? I would have preferred the force be under the aegis of or within the framework of the United Nations as this would better serve the issue of internationalizing the Lebanese issue.

[Question] It is noted that the Lebanese National Movement, whose Political Council you chair, previously objected to all forms of internationalization of the Lebanese issue, while the other side, the Lebanese front, supported this internationalization.

What prompted you and the National Movement to ask for this internationalization now, while the front is trying to confine this issue with the context of a Lebanese framework or with the cooperation of a multinational force?

[Answer] The issue of internationalization, Arabization and other solutions is a long-standing one, but today I can say with all frankness and honesty that all the previous solutions have, to a certain extent, become worthless. Lebanon cannot and will never be able to overcome its ordeal except by means of a long-term internationalization as a result of which a real national unity and a very strong army will emerge capable of spreading security and of ensuring stability for the Lebanese citizens. The situation has changed. I believe it is our duty at present to get Lebanon out of the Middle East conflict and to dissociate it from the Middle East crisis. We have performed our duty in full with regard to the Palestinian issue. Priority should now be given to Lebanese affairs.

[Question] Actually, the Lebanese authorities and the Lebanese Front made this same demand and the nationalist and Islamic forces in Lebanon previously opposed this demand.

[Answer] It was impossible then, with the presence of the armed Palestinian Resistance in southern Lebanon and Beirut, to dissociate the Lebanese issue from the Middle East issue. Now, and after the honorable evacuation of the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut, and after the events in southern Lebanon, I can say that it is possible to separate the two issues.

[Question] Mr Junblatt, the new Lebanese president, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, assumed his constitutional power yesterday, and Lebanon has entered a new, even critical, era. Are you optimistic or pessimistic?

[Answer] Let me put it as simply as possible. I can say I am both optimistic and pessimistic. Lebanon can come out of its ordeal if the international, military, and political solutions are adopted. Today, we started a military solution, and a political one will follow. There must be real international guarantees to safeguard Lebanon's future, its sovereignty, stability, unity and political system. What happened in the more recent past was that Philip Habib came and guaranteed, to a certain degree, the Palestinian exit. That was a temporary guarantee that collapsed when the multinational force withdrew and the massacre took place. I call for finding stronger and more influential guarantees for all the Lebanese and Lebanon's future.

[Question] Regarding the new Lebanese authority, the new President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil announced yesterday, after he was sworn in, that he is completely ready to cooperate with all the Lebanese parties to preserve the homeland's unity and its territorial integrity, to expel all the foreign forces from all Lebanon and to preserve the country's sovereignty. What is your assessment of this pledge?

[Answer] What the new president said is his speech is useful and positive, although I would have preferred that he make it clear that an invading Israeli force came to Lebanon as well as an allied force within the framework of an Arab plan in accordance with the Riyadh summit conference. This allied force is, naturally, Syria. Of course we cannot put both Syria and Israel on one scale. However, what the new president said is generally useful. I frankly and sincerely wish the new president success in his mission. Yet, if the president wants to succeed, let him start in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese issues started in southern Lebanon and must end there. Let us internationalize southern Lebanon. There are UN Forces present in the south so let these forces have more influence and clearer power to protect southern Lebanon from Israeli covetousness.

We recall here that Israel called its operation in Lebanon Peace for Galilee. Actually, we cling to this name and say the internationalization of southern Lebanon will prevent any threat to the upper Galilee and, consequently, protect the south from any covetous Israeli plan.

[Question] Are you specifically calling for the deployment of the UN forces in the entire southern area?

[Answer] Yes, provided these forces are given clearer powers. Let southern Lebanon be a demilitarized zone.

[Question] What about Beirut, Al-Biqa', the north and the rest of Lebanon?

[Answer] I said if we can expel the Israelis from southern Lebanon and, consequently, from the rest of the occupied territories, the Lebanese issues will be solved.

[Question] Are you prepared to cooperate with the new Lebanese president?

[Answer] Yesterday I telephoned the new president.

[Question] Have you congratulated him?

[Answer] I telephoned him, which means I congratulated him. When the situation permits and I return to Lebanon, I will propose some ideas to him that, I think, are useful for Lebanon's future. I'll see, then, if there is a chance for cooperation.

[Question] You assessed Amin al-Jumayyil's speech yesterday as positive. Does this speech constitute a starting point for a fruitful cooperation to save Lebanon?

[Answer] As a starting point the speech is positive. Yet the country is suffering from big problems, particularly social problems, such as the evacuees and housing. There must be a strong government to plan for Lebanon's future because the mission is very hard and any return to the former traditional formulas would neither help nor change anything in the equation.

[Question] Mr Junblatt, if you were a member of the Chamber of Deputies, would you have voted in favor of Amin al-Jumayyil?

[Answer] Frankly, if I were a deputy I would not have voted for Amin al-Jumayyil simply because I support Raymond Iddih, in principle, because he calls for internationalization. I believe that up to now we have been living in a democratic country where opposition is legitimate. What happened happened. Let us see. It is a new page.

[Question] Yet several deputies of the National Struggle Front and the National Lebanese Movement voted yesterday for Amin al-Jumayyil as they did before for the late Bashir al-Jumayyil.

[Answer] I would rather not comment on the so-called National Struggle Front. It was a big disappointment in the past. Today, I can say there are certain tactical reasons that I personally oppose.

[Question] Through your contacts in France and in other Arab and European capitals, can you say there is any hope of cementing international, particularly French, and Arab efforts to aid Lebanon?

[Answer] All this depends on the international guarantees and U.S.policy in the east. The The killing of Bashir al-Jumayyil and the attack on West Beirut was an Israeli reply to Reagan's plan. Let us see if the current administration can continue and increase its efforts to secure Lebanon's unity and independence and give the Palestinians the minimum of their legitimate rights.

[Question] In the past, the Lebanese National Movement vetoed the Lebanese Front and the Phalangist Party in particular. Is this veto still valid now?

[Answer] No one in Lebanon can ignore or isolate the other sides. The main condition for any dialogue or relationship with the Lebanese Front was ending relations with Israel. If relations with Israel continue we cannot begin any dialogue with the Lebanese Front.

[Question] One last word, Mr Junblatt. Are you returning to Lebanon soon to resume work with the new Lebanese authority to reconstruct and restore Beirut?

[Answer] I will return to Lebanon if it is possible, namely if Beirut Airport is reopened. My trip out of Lebanon was very difficult. I had to obtain permission. And I got out in the U.S. ambassador's car which was surrounded by the Lebanese Army. All this happened when I tried to cross the Israeli block at Sawfar. My return today could be more difficult. I cannot return to my hometown of Al-Mukhtarah because the Israelis reject this. There are still many obstacles, as you can see.

[Question] What if Beirut Airport is reopened?

[Answer] I will return. Then I will see if there is any chance of cooperation with the new regime.

[Question] Thank you Mr Walid Junblatt.

INFORMATION MINISTRY ASKS EMPLOYEES TO RETURN

NC271855 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The information minister has called on all employees and workers in the various sections of the ministry to return to their offices now that all reasons and circumstances that precluded their reporting to duty have disappeared.

The information minister particularly stressed the need for the workers in the National News Agency and the radio department to report to work on Sundays and during the holidays. Otherwise, they will be held responsible and will have their wages withheld.

PALESTINE BROADCAST ON U.S. 'CULPABILITY' IN BEIRUT

JN272120 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Sep 82

[From the "Palestine broadcast"]

[Text] Brother strugglers: This feast is the day of mourning. Not only the Arabs but also all of humanity is in mourning. Humanity is mourning the martyrs of the barbaric massacres in Beirut and is demanding that the executioners be punished. However, as long as our people remain alive and continue to struggle and as long as our Revolution also continues to fight, one can say many happy returns on the occasion of the feast.

Our talk today says: Israel's responsibility for the Sabra and Shatila massacres is obvious and confirmed. The responsibility of President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. administration for this massacre is also obvious, and some logical, reasonable discussion can confirm this.

U.S. stands since last June, since the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, such as remaining silent over the aggression and the air raids on Beirut, are enough for us to hold President Reagan responsible. This silence reveals U.S. consent to, participation in and connivance with Israel. We can add to all this the fact that the United States continues so far to supply Israel with arms, money and field information.

Again we say that U.S. stands on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon indicate that the United States is responsible for the massacres on the ground that followed the massacres from the air in Beirut. This is not all the evidence of this U.S. responsibility. The details of such stands further strongly inculpate the United States, which can be held as responsible as Israel.

Some of the details came before and some came directly after the massacres. An example is that the first order President Reagan gave to the U.S. forces in Beirut was that if one bullet was fired at these forces they had to leave Lebanon immediately without returning the fire or even informing President Reagan of what had happened. Isn't this a clear carte blanche for Israel to go ahead with the massacres?

Another example came just 1 day before the massacres when the U.S. forces were withdrawn from Beirut after the evacuation of the city's protectors. Is there any explanation for this U.S. behavior other than to invite Israel to fill the vacuum by carrying out the massacres?

A more definite evidence of President Reagan's responsibility for the massacres is actually his own stand on the massacres. Commenting on the massacres, President Reagan did the following three things: He expressed his disgust, which was not real because the U.S. stands would have eventually led to this result; he sent a message to Begin described as tough, though the message just asked Begin to leave Beirut and did not call for any measures to be taken on what had happened; and finally he claimed that the massacres would be a motive for bringing about peace. We do not want to mention that Reagan actually insulted the Palestinian blood that had been shed when he made this claim without attempting to take any deterrent action against Israel. It is not difficult to notice that Reagan did not call for an inquiry into the massacres. Obviously, that was neither a mistake nor a mere coincidence and here lies the problem.

Frankly, President Reagan does not want an inquiry, because if such an inquiry takes place in Beirut and not in the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee or in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, it would be impossible for Reagan to explain the suspicious withdrawal of U.S. forces just 1 or 2 days before the massacres. Consequently, Reagan's obvious responsibility for the massacres would be confirmed. Therefore, Reagan did not call for an inquiry. Reagan wants people to forget everything quickly. This explains his claim that the massacres would be a motive for peace.

DAMASCUS RADIO ON SYRIAN SUPPORT FOR LEBANON

JN251650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Developments in Lebanon have become the focus on international attention. Every important city in the world has witnessed strong protests against the barbaric, unequaled Nazi Zionist crimes. This is confirmed by the voting at the UN General Assembly when all countries stood united against Israel's crimes with the exception Israel and the United States, which wants to appear as the savior, mediator, referee and guardian of the region.

Naturally, when Lebanon's developments attract the attention of the international community and public opinion, then the attention of the Arabs should focus on developments in Lebanon, the conspiracies against it and any possible positive or negative development that might affect the Arab arena in general and the Arab countries neighboring Lebanon in particular.

Syria has historical, deep-rooted links with Lebanon in land, people, education, language, economy, common borders and common political, economic and security interests. Thus, Syria must be greatly concerned about the developments in Lebanon. Undoubtedly, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the presence of Israeli forces in Jubayl, Al-Qurah, Bhamdun and Kfar Quq make the Syrian concern greater for several reasons, including the pan-Arab commitment, reciprocal influence and the private regional interests.

President Hafiz al-Asad's cable to President Amin al-Jumayyil outlined the general framework of Syrian interests in Lebanon. We will cite the main topics of the cable: achieving national accord, unifying Lebanese ranks, liberating Lebanese territory, reinforcing legitimate Lebanese authority over Lebanon and allowing Lebanon to exercise its cultural and pan-Arab role within the Arab family. In all cases, Lebanon, its president, government, Chamber of Deputies, parties, personalities, national forces and religious leaders will find that Syria will support it with all its material and moral capabilities. It is in Syria's interest for Lebanon to be united, sovereign liberated and fulfilling its national and pan-Arab commitments. Every step by Lebanon in that direction will be supported and backed by Syria.

Syria has never had any ambitions in Lebanon, as is well known by Lebanese leaders, officials, various personalities and forces. Syria's policy in this field is principled. It did not change in the past and will not change in the future.

Syria sent its forces to Lebanon to stop the civil war and the bloodshed and to help the Lebanese people preserve the unity of their territory and people and secure their sovereignty over their land. Syrian officials affirmed that Syrian forces in Lebanon had a defined task linked to the interests and will of the Lebanese people. Syria reaffirmed its position on this issue during the Fes summit conference.

Syria did not and will not hamper efforts to achieve Lebanese national accord, unite Lebanese nationalist ranks against the Zionist invasion, liberate Lebanon and reinforce Lebanese sovereignty, because it is in Syria's interest to liberate Lebanon from the invaders to establish a strong, united and Arab Lebanon.

CABINET AGREES TO NATIONAL INQUIRY COMMISSION

TA281146 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1120 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live in the prime minister's office in Jerusalem]

[Text] A judicial investigatory committee will be empowered to investigate all aspects of the affair of the massacre in West Beirut, political and military alike. Everything will be investigaged, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi told us about an hour ago upon leaving the Cabinet session. We have also learned that the Cabinet has decided to call off the demonstration scheduled for this Saturday night organized by Likud sympathizers those who support the actions of the Cabinet. The intention behind this cancellation is to bring about the unification of the people rather than to continue their polarization. This we heard from government spokesmen. Let us now hear David Levi.

[Begin recording] [Levi] The Cabinet believed that an appeal to the president of the Supreme Court with a request that he probe this issue with the help of people whom we would name could also certainly have been satisfactory, but since this subject cannot be done because of two appeals under discussion in the court -- it is a sub judice of sorts -- the Cabinet then decided to appoint a judical commission of inquiry to examine the subject. It has thus really fulfilled what it said in advance.

[Question by Yig'al Goren] Are the powers given the committee limited, or do they also include the political and military echelons?

[Levi] The Cabinet set no limits in any sphere. Everything is open to examination, the political echelon and the other echelon -- that is to say all the facts. [end recording]

[Schiffer] Minister Levi called for national unity, saying that now the opposition will be faced with the test that will tell whether it will continue with the instigation campaign after the Cabinet has already decided to set up a commission of inquiry. Let us once again go back to the two main things: First, the Cabinet decided there will not be a rally of Likud sympathizers on Saturday night in order to deepen the unity among the Israeli people. Secondly, the judicial commission of inquiry the Cabinet decided to establish will be authorized to examine all aspects of the massacre in West Beirut, political and military alike.

Minister Berman Resigns

TA281103 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1058 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to set up a national inquiry commission according to the law on inquiry commissions. This is reported by our political correspondent Gad Becker. The decision was made in a Cabinet meeting which is still going on at the moment.

Minister Yitzhaq Berman submitted his resignation to the Cabinet despite the decision to set up a national inquiry commission. Minister Berman said it was not only the matter of the inquiry commission which led him to resign but also other political aspects. In his remarks Berman called for the establishment of a national unity government.

Alignment, NRP, TAMI React

TA281211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1130 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Report by party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav -- live from the studio]

[Excerpts] The position in the Alignment was not changed even after the resolution adopted by the Cabinet to set up a national inquiry commission. As far as the Alignment is concerned today, I was told, the main thing to be manifest in the Knesset debate on Thursday will find expression in the demand that MK Rabin will raise that the prime minister and the defense minister resign, despite today's decision.

As for the investigation, the Labor Party demands an in-depth, thorough investigation of not only the 3 days of massacre in Beirut, but of everything that preceded them, beginning with the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil and, most importantly, regarding the entry into West Beirut, which in the Alignment's opinion stemmed from erroneous political considerations that actually invited all the rest.

At this stage it looks as though the Cabinet resolution satisfies the NRP leaders, but in the background -- to use an understatement -- one could still hear expressions of dissatisfaction with the remarks and actions of the defense minister, so that the party ministers could, at one stage or another, support the dismissal of the defense minister.

In TAMI, the pressures exerted by the Secretariat members to bring about the dismissal of the defense minister continue, but the decision on the commission of inquiry could somewhat soften these pressures.

Shinuy, Peace Now React

TA281207 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Shinuy faction welcomes the Cabinet's decision to set up a judicial commission of inquiry, saying this resolution proves that the public and parliamentary struggle and the demonstration last Saturday have achieved their goal. At the same time, the party announcement notes the damage caused to the country up to the point when this resolution was adopted. It also notes the demand that the defense minister be fired.

The Peace Now movement has also expressed satisfaction with the Cabinet resolution, but it also demanded that the defense minister be dismissed. The Peace Now movement claims that the decision to cancel the demonstration of solidarity next Saturday night is the result of the fact that the Cabinet no longer enjoys wide public support.

SHAMIR TO BEGIN INFORMATION CAMPAIGN IN U.S.

TA280543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is leaving for the United States this morning with three goals: A. to participate in the UN General Assembly session as the head of Israel's delegation and to try to forestall an Arab effort to suspend Israel from the UN organization; B. to conduct an information campaign from coast to coast in major cities in the United States; and C. to hold political talks with U.S. administration leaders.

This morning, prior to his departure from Ben-Gurion Airport, the foreign minister dwelled on the importance of the information campaign following the massacre in Beirut. He emphasized the need for unity of the people at this time.

[Begin Shamir recording] Everyone knows who perpetrated the crime. This is known in Lebanon. This is known in the Arab countries. This is known by the PLO members. This is known in the United States, Europe and everywhere else. Nevertheless, not a single word of denunciation has been said against those who carried out the cruel massacre. All propaganda, everything is aimed against Israel. Those who did not manage to murder us physically, those who were unable to kill our bodies want to murder our souls, our character. The entire Jewish people, all true friends throughout the world, should enlist in this campaign to refute the accusations leveled against Israel. Anything that will be investigated, anything that is disputed, is dwarfed by this basic truth. It makes no difference to what party anybody in Israel or anywhere in the world belongs. There is no difference whether a person is for or against the war in Lebanon. Everyone must enlist against this terrible libel attempted against the people of Israel and its country. [end recording]

EYTAN TOURS BEIRUT AIRPORT; IDF OUT OF W. BEIRUT

TA280817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The chief of staff says he agrees to any type of investigation of the Beirut massacre and it makes no difference what kind of a commission is set up as long as the incidents are thoroughly investigated. Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan said this while touring the Beirut International Airport. He told our correspondent Eytan Almog that the IDF has in fact completed the evacuation of Beirut at its own initiative and in coordination with the Lebanese Army.

In a few hours the IDF will leave the Beirut port but according to an agreement with the Lebanese Army, several IDF soldiers will remain at the airport. Chief of Staff Eytan explained that the IDF needs the airport as long as our forces are deployed in Lebanon.

During his visit to the Beirut airport the commander of the Northern Command and special U.S. envoy Morris Draper conferred there. The chief of staff did not attend this meeting. Draper told our correspondent that they discussed the landing of the U.S. Marines in Beirut. According to the agreement between the IDF and the Lebanese Army, a representation of the IDF spokesman, the Foreign Ministry and the broadcasting authority will remain in the town of B'abda. It has not yet been concluded whether Israeli vehicles will be able to move freely in Beirut.

As for the deployment of the multinational force, our correspondent reports that the French soldiers are patrolling the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in order to maintain order there. The Italian soldiers are encircling the camps but have not entered them. There are coordination meetings daily between representatives of the Lebanese Army and representatives of the multinational force. A Lebanese Army representative chairs every meeting in order to demonstrate the Beirut government's sovereignty. IDF representatives do not participate in these meetings and conduct separate contacts with the Lebanese Army's representatives.

PHALANGIST BEIRUT ENTRY NOT FIRST OF ITS KIND

TA280703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Criticism of the defense minister is increasing. Our correspondent has learned that the approval given by the political level to the Phalange to enter the refugee camps was not the first of its kind. A previous entry of Christian soldiers into Druze settlements also ended with acts of murder. Therefore it was possible to predict the expected developments if an approval was given to the Phalange to enter the refugee camps. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording] Following the meeting of the IDF senior commanders on Friday, September 24, certain persons expressed sharp criticism of what they termed a possible attempt to blame the IDF. They warned of the danger that an inquiry commission, if it were established, would deal only with an investigation of the IDF and would finally absolve the political level of any blame. These people say the instruction given by the political level to the IDF to enable the Phalangists to enter the Beirut refugee camps was not the first of its kind. About 2 months ago the IDF was instructed to allow a Phalange battalion to enter Suq al-Gharb in the mountains east of Beirut. Grave clashes between the Druze and the Christians there resulted in both wounded and dead. One night the Phalangists directed fire from a moving jeep into a wedding hall, killing 14 Druze. In the village of Bayt ad-Din, too, the IDF received instructions to allow entry of a Phalange company and there too there were acts of revenge which startled the Druze community. Similar acts also took place in 'Alayh after Phalange forces were allowed to conduct patrols and erect roadblocks. Every night we saw flares over this place and heard gunfire. Every morning dead were found there and the IDF had to send in a patrol to reestablish order.

We will not elaborate here on the IDF role in safeguarding the Lebanese parliamentarians the day Bashir al-Jumayyil was elected. We will only mention that one parliamentarian was escorted by the IDF on his way to vote. A senior IDF officer concluded with the deputy chief of staff of the Lebanese Army the issue of the terrorists' evacuation and last week there was a meeting on the issue of handing over six quarters in West Beirut to the Lebanese Army. All of this concerns issues which the IDF was charged with handling although they do not exactly pertain to the areas the IDF is in charge of. IDF people have told us: We are entrusted with tasks and later an investigation is conducted as to why they were carried out in one manner or another but not as to why they were given to us in the first place and who gave them.

Today the IDF is evacuating the force remaining in Beirut's port. There were several armored personnel carriers and a station for picking up wounded there. This presence was intended to prevent the blocking off of the port in front of the IDF. The Beirut International Airport will also be handed over to the Lebanese Army. An agreement is emerging here whereby the IDF will be able to receive services at the airport, carry out limited-scale flights and even leave a representative in the control tower. The IDF will position itself on a new line between the Orient radio station and the main traffic axis to East Beirut. The exit of the IDF from the other sites will be carried out according to what is determined in the contacts over the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon.

On Saturday there was an incident in Beirut which ended in the wounding of two soldiers. A youth of Druze origin arrived in West Beirut. He was wearing a uniform and driving a green vehicle carrying booty and said he belonged to a unit which deals with the collection of booty. Unknown people fired at him and wounded him. He was brought to the U.S. hospital where he said he was an Israeli soldier and that he was with two other soldiers and an officer. An IDF force immediately began to comb the area. In the course of the operation a halftrack hit a mine and two soldiers were wounded.

Meanwhile, the wounded youth was transferred to Israel by helicopter. When it transpired that the tracks of the missing soldiers were not found it was decided to return the wounded youth to Beirut. A helicopter returned him and upon landing officers began to interrogate the youth. He adhered to his story. After a long interrogation the phsician treating him suddenly noticed that the youth was hiding an envelope. This was opened and in it 13,000 Lebanese pounds and 100,000 Israeli pounds [currency as heard] were found. It emerged that the youth is a wanted Israeli criminal who arrived in West Beirut and tried to commit a crime there. In the course of the robbery he was wounded and he invented the story about the soldiers accompanying him. As said, the truth was discovered only after the units in the area conducted intensive operations to find the missing people in an area that had already been evacuated by the IDF and after two soldiers were wounded. This affair took place on Saturday, prior to the IDF's exit from West Beirut.

Today, the force which is at the port will leave and the airport will be evacuated. The IDF is positioning itself along a new line south of the airport. [end recording]

SHARON INTERVIEWED ON MASSCRE RESPONSIBILITY

TA242034 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by Yoram Ronen -- live in the studio]

[Text] [Announcer] Numerous sharp arrows of criticism were aimed this week at Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. Criticism came from the media in Israel and throughout the world, from various elements in the Knesset, from protest movements and various elements in the Israeli public. This is why we asked the defense minister to come to our studio this evening. Our correspondent Yoram Ronen will talk with him:

[Question] Mr Sharon, do you confirm the information given by Ron Ben-Yishay that he reported to you about the massacre in Beirut on the eve of Rosh Hashana at 2300?

[Answer] Yes, Ron Ben-Hishay phoned me around 2330 and gave me some information. However, with all due respect to Ron Ben-Yishay -- I appreciate him very much -- I had already been briefed through regular channels. I had already received a report in the evening that the operation had been stopped, since it had emerged that the Phalangists were not acting according to the agreement. The instructions issued by the IDF commanders and their promises explicitly stated that they would act against terrorists. According to all the reports at my disposal, and I have conducted many debriefings on this issue, the Phalangists were warned against harming women, children, old people and civilians. The question arises as to why it was necessary to warn them; this actually suggests that, as it were...

[Indistinct interruption by Ronen; Sharon continues] However, I would like to say: On this issue we also warned the IDF soldiers; in every operation we warn the IDF soldiers. I would like to add: This was not our first experience with the Phalangists. The Phalangists took part in the war, although not extensively. They occupied the Ar-Rayhan quarter, the College of Sciences, the Jumhur intersection. At the time we entrusted them with the task of purging 'Alayh and the way leading from 'Alayh to the airport at Khaldah. We entrusted them with various missions in various sites and I would say that as a rule, except for minor and insignificant incidents, they carried out their duties as a regular unit for all intents and purposes.

[Question] In this specific case, was it not necessary to be extremely alert and check that the order issued by the IDF was implemented, to confirm time and again?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to say something. I watched the films you have just broadcast and I must say it is an uncomparably horrible thing. Innocent people, civilians, women and children were murdered for nothing. One watches that and the heart rebels, the eyes refuse to believe and it is impossible to explain such a thing. Such a thing cannot be rationalized or forgiven. It is something which belongs in the world of dark instincts unknown to us. I would like to state here in the most explicit manner to the people of Israel: No IDF soldier was involved in this incident; no IDF officer was involved in this incicent; even the films did not show such a thing. We did not know. We did not know. The films indeed show that our positions were close but all the same, the Lebanese Army men and our men did not detect anything. It must be understood that these are neighborhoods with thousands of houses. Shatila itself includes over 2,300 houses. In these neighborhoods there are houses of one story all the way to 12-story buildings. The men did not know. As a rule, we never allowed our soldiers to act together with the Phalangists.

[Question] Could it not have been foreseen that following the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil there would be an outbreak of revenge on the part of the Phalangist soldiers? It seems to me that they did more than just hint about it.

[Answer] It did not even for one minute occur to us that they would do what they did. They had been most energetically warned. I explicitly state here: Had we for one minute thought that such a thing might happen, we would not have allowed them to go in.

[Question] It seems to me that the impression -- perhaps a wrong one -- prevails that we did not do enough to prevent the massacre and to prevent the second wave of the massacre after we learned about the first wave.

[Answer] As I said before, I received a report from Ron Ben-Yishay. However, I had already been told in the evening that the operation had been stopped. Today, following checks and debriefings, we know that the initial suspicions arose on Friday at 1100. The commander of the Northern Command arrived on the scene and immediately ordered the operation stopped. He called the chief of staff at once. The chief of staff arrived on the scene and they went to the Phalangist headquarters and issued an unambiguous order to stop.

[Question -- interrupting] The order was not carried out.

[Answer] I hope that the commission of inquiry to be decided upon will examine the matters in depth. As for myself, on the issue of an inquiry, from the first day I insisted that the matter must be investigated thoroughly. I hope the matter will be examined through and through. We have nothing to conceal. We have nothing to conceal. We did not want the civilian population to come to harm. We are not fighting the Palestinian population. We were not involved in this issue.

[Question] Mr Sharon, pardon me, why do you say you are in favor of a commission of inquiry, that we have nothing to conceal -- why did you say this today or yesterday, 4 or 5 days after the massacre? Don't you think this could have been said immediately after the eyewitness reports were published?

[Answer] Even a few days ago I spoke with the prime minister and made it clear to him that I certainly favor any inquiry to be decided upon by the Cabinet, and this is my position today as well. I also spoke about this matter with the prime minister yesterday and today. The prime minister was also convinced that the issue should be investigated. There was an argument about what and who would carry out the investigation but, in my opinion, the Cabinet made a good decision. Electing the president of the Supreme Court and the men he would choose himself must, in my opinion, reveal the truth. Nothing will be concealed or stashed away; everything must be investigated through and through.

[Question] The president of the Supreme Court still has reservations about the inquiry. It is unclear whether he will take it upon himself.

[Answer] I think that in its next session, in view of the legal complication, the Cabinet will have to discuss this matter.

[Question] Will you recommend the establishment of a state commission of inquiry?

[Answer] I do not know. As far as I am concerned, I want to say that I accept any kind of inquiry.

[Question] A state commission of inquiry, like the Agranat commission?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, any kind of inquiry, as decided by the Cabinet, is acceptable to me. I will accept the Cabinet position on this matter. I think the matter should be investigated in-depth. At the same time, despite the horrible pain -- the pictures are shocking and the event itself is certainly more shocking than the pictures -- I think we must take the blame upon ourselves. We are living in a hostile world. It must be understood that they do not just want the head of the defense minister or the prime minister. When I try to see what hides behind the horrible thing that is now taking place around us in the world -- and something horrible is happening around us now.... [unfinished sentence as heard] I do not want to say that our moral standards are different. The Israeli people must understand one thing... the targets here are more far-reacning. Beyond the shock that prevails, there is no doubt there is anti-Semitism which was allowed to crop up; there are attempts to impose political plans on Israel. They are not going after Sharon's head or Prime Minister Begin's head. They are going after Jerusalem, Hebron, Bet El, Nabulus, Elon More, Qedumim and Ari'el. This in no way covers up or conceals the horrors. However, we must understand: Today we are in the arena opposite the entire world. It is the people of Israel, a small and isolated people, against the entire world. I would say that everything at all levels must be probed.

If you were to ask me, for example, why I did not set up a military commission of inquiry earlier, under no circumstances would I have set up such a commission because I would not like even for one moment to create the impression that somebody is trying to put the blame on the IDF. That is why I did not do that. In my opinion, a probe which looks into every aspect must be carried out. At the same time, it must be understood that we must survive.

[Question] That is true, Mr Sharon, but perhaps one of the reasons for the wave of anti-Semitism, the outbreaks of anger toward Israel throughout the world lies in the fact that both you and the chief of staff stated last Wednesday, when the IDF went into West Beirut that, henceforth, the IDF would be responsible for maintaining order in West Beirut, that we would see to it that order and calm prevailed, while a few days later when the massacre took place we shirked responsibility. So, who was responsible for the order other than the IDF?

[Answer] We are not shirking responsibility. However, the Cabinet announced on 16 September, after the entry of the IDF, the reasons why we had been forced to go in. In contravention of the agreement signed, the terrorists had left some 2,000 armed men behind. They left behind headquarters, commanders, financial means and vast quantities of arms. We learned -- and we cautioned the Americans about it, we informed the Cabinet and the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee -- that they had intended to leave behind an infrastructure for their return. Upon the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil a situation was created whereby Beirut would have shortly again become a terrorist center.

I look at our soldiers, I see the soldiers, I frequently tour the frontlines, I speak to them and I see their pain. I understand the soldiers. I also do not want the IDF to be there and we strive for its departure as soon as possible. We did not go there to interfere in Lebanon's political affairs, we went there to confirm that a terrorist force is not reestablished there, that a terror center is not again set up there. This is not a Lebanese problem, this is an Israeli problem, this is a security and existential problem for Israel.

[Question] We were controlling West Beirut and that is why we allowed....

[Answer -- interrupting] That is why we were forced to go in. A distinction must be made between two things: The Cabinet issued an announcement on 16 September. What would you expect the Cabinet to announce? Would you expect it to annouce that the IDF is going into West Beirut to go from one house to another, from one basement to another to spot the new headquarters of the terrorists? It is acceptable and common practice -- and I am not trying to get away from the issue -- that when an announcement must be issued it sometimes conceals something. The objective of our entry into West Beirut was to fight the infrastructure left by the terrorists in contravention of the agreement, to try to seize the vast quantities of weapons which, in contravention of the agreement, had not been handed over to the Lebanese Army. At the same time, I must point out that wherever the IDF soldiers were stationed, such a thing did not happen. The question then arises: Why were the IDF soldiers not present in Al-Fakihani, Sabra and Shatila? There were no IDF soldiers in those places. These had been terrorist centers. One of the problems we always faced was how to spare the lives of our soldiers. I see this as a first-rate mission. I do not say that others must be martyred, God forbid. However, it must be known that we paid a very dear price to avoid harming civilians. Our goal is to spare the lives of our soldiers.

For a long time, more than once, the demand [tvi'ah] was voiced: Let the Lebanese Christians fight. After all, this is their capital, their country. Why don't they fight? Why is the IDF shedding its blood? It is true we did not fight for the sake of the Lebanese. We fought for the sake of Israel's security. However, this question cropped up time and again from ministers and Knesset members; lengthy commentaries were written about this issue in the press. We wanted to spare the lives of our men. Since Al-Fakihani, Sabra and Shatila were the centers of the terrorists, we wanted to spare the lives of our soldiers, and that is why we allowed the Phalangists to operate in those neighborhoods.

[Question] Mr Sharon, let us go back to the horrible massacre which occurred last Thursday and Friday night. It seems to me you have not yet replied to my question: If the chief of staff indeed ordered the Phalange to stop the massacre on Friday, why did they continue with the massacre at night and only left the camp on Saturday afternoon?

[Answer] I am glad that a decision was made to set up a commission which will have to look into all these issues. All the information will be put at its disposal. We saw testimonies here in the film we viewed, and these things must be seriously checked. I do not yet know exactly how long the massacre continued. I know that the Phalangist forces left the camps on Saturday morning. According to all our reports, I know that two actions were taken: the first one at noon, through the direct order of the commander of the Northern Command and the second on Friday afternoon when the chief of staff and the commander of the Northern Command were at Phalangist headquarters and issued an unambiguous order to stop all activities.

[Question] After this order was issued, another Phalangist force enterd the camp.

[Answer] I saw that in the film here. I think all these things certainly must be checked. It must be understood that we are trying to pass judgment on people according to our standards. I went to Beirut to try to debrief personally the Phalangist commanders. I spoke with them, I looked into their eyes and I asked them: Why did you do that? Why did you do these abominable, base and horrible things? The people looked into my eyes, just as I am now looking into your eyes; they did not blink and did not admit to even the least thing.

[Question] Mr Sharon, I understand that you take upon yourself full ministerial responsibility for what happened. Do you not fear that a state or similiar commission of inquiry will hold you and the chief of staff responsible for this entire massacre in Lebanon?

[Answer] I am in favor of an investigation -- I have told the prime minister as much -- in any way the Cabinet decides. I would like the investigation to be most thorough and profound. I was the man who stood at the Knesset podium and said that contrary to custom, I do not give ministerial advice but I do believe in ministerial responsibility and I will certainly respect any decision of any committee that is set up.

[Question] Mr Sharon, what is your reaction to the resignation of officers as a result of what happened in Beirut? The commander of the staff college has resigned. We have heard about other threats to resign. It is even said that the chief of staff is contemplating resigning.

[Answer] I did not hear that the chief of staff is contemplating resigning. I do not see any reason why the chief of staff should resign. He is an exceptional chief of staff; I do not see any reason why he should resign.

It is true there were several incidents. I would say there is also another silent majority. At this point, I would like to say something: This entire war was waged amid deep public argument such as we had never experienced before. More than once, IDF commanders and myself said that it actually does not upset anything. I believe in freedom of expression, in argument, in the spiritual strength of this nation. However, there is a certain limit. I want to say something I have never said before: Matters reached such a point -- I would say this was an accumulation of pressure, propaganda, incitement, uncontrolled writing -- that one day when we had to mobilize an IDF reserve brigade the chief of staff and I reached the conclusion that it would be impossible to mobilize it.

[Question] Why? Because its men were opposed to the war?

[Answer] I even raised the matter with a group of ministers because a very bad atmosphere had set in. On this issue I want to warn all of us: Our strength lies in our ability to speak freely. I believe that one must speak freely. However, there is a limit. After all, we are facing a hostile world. We are still sitting on a powderkeg. Although it is my assessment that in the wake of this operation our security situation will change -- I think we are standing on the brink of a much better era, with many more chances for political solutions, for solutions which will bring more peace and security -- we are all still sitting on a powderkeg.

As for what I said earlier, I would like you to know that this gives me the creeps, the fact that I had to hold a session with the chief of staff and we had to decide not to mobilize an IDF reserve brigade.

[Question] It seems to me that these are serious matters. They indicate a lack of motivation of the soldiers to fight; such a large number of soldiers -- this is unprecedented.

[Answer] No, God forbid. We have a wonderful army there, we have a wonderful army. We have extraordinary fighters. We have commanders whom I do not have to describe. There is nothing I can say to describe our commanders. They fight with so much spirit; they storm. But slowly, over the months, one word after another, one sentence after another, one drip at a time, slowly this thing penetrated. And if we have reached a situation in which we have to weigh if it is possible to mobilize or not as a result of the atmosphere, then I say to all of us, to everyone -- and here I do not accuse anyone, I do not look at anyone; I turn to all of us, to myself, to you, I look to others, I look at everyone -- that we should erect a dam. Even when such a terrible tragedy occurs -- and it is a terrible tragedy -- let us erect a dam. Do we want to conceal anything? Are we not all shocked by this matter? However, we do not understand that in the final analysis that by this ceaseless public flogging we are reaching a situation in which we are endangering our very existence. This matter, in my view, has become the most serious thing that could possibly happen.

Allow me to say something regarding you. To what point have things reached? All the truth has been distorted; the truth has been distorted and twisted. We have lost all direction. And I warn us, we are on the brink of an abyss in this matter. It is not that we lack a good army -- we have a wonderful army. But I want to discuss something that you did. Yesterday, I was at the paratroopers monument, as I am every year, for the Day of Remembrance. When I arrived there, one man shouted his condemnation at me, one man. The other people who were there surrounded him and moved him away. The police extricated him with difficulty. Of course, I am sorry someone tried to hurt him because I do not think anyone should be hurt. I made my speech there. There were perhaps two or three other persons who also spoke. I have never seen at a remembrance ceremony a crowd applaud after a speech. I have never seen such a thing. I descended from the speakers' rostrum and went toward the exit. Hundreds of people stood around me, shook my hand, embraced and kissed me. These were bereaved parents, widows and orphans. These were women, women. I want to say I have already seen the most terrible things. In my life, I have already seen the most terrible things. My eyes were filled with tears. But what did you announce yesterday? How did your newscast begin? Usually, people say good evening, but how did your announcement begin? Minister Sharon was received on his arrival at the paratroopers' remembrance assembly with cries of: Murderer! God forbid, that what happened had to be seen.

I say this: Gentlemen, this is not a personal affair of mine. Believe me, this is not a personal matter of mine. I can withstand such things. This is not a personal problem. What we are doing now is jeopardizing the survival of Israel. And this is not to conceal something grave which occurred. We will get to the very bottom of this grave event. However, I think the time has come for us to discover the truth. By the way, we turned -- and it seems to me that it was to you -- we turned from me, or from my office to you or someone else at night, and indeed....

[Question-- interrupting] Not to me.

[Answer] That is not important. The editor was turned to. There was a correction, an apology. It was explained that the photographer left early and so on. Gentlemen, all of us stand against a hostile world. We stand against a world that wants to impose solutions on us that we cannot accept. We live in the East, surrounded by hostile nations. I hope peace will continue to develop. We must stop. Stop. Not stop an investigation, God forbid. This will be carried out to the very bottom. And if someone must be punished, they will be. I do not say....

[Question -- interrupting] Stop what, the criticism?

[Answer] We will not stop the criticism. Criticism is something legitimate. But there is also a limit. There is a limit to what a nation does to itself, what it accuses itself of. A nation must understand that it must survive. Criticism is legitimate. An investigation is legitimate. I demand an investigation, and I say here to everyone that I will accept every conclusion reached by a commission of inquiry. I feel ministerial responsibility, and I will accept it. Never will I, and never have I passed the buck downwards. Incidentally, neither have I passed it upwards. Never below and never above. But I say, there is a limit. We must demonstrate some responsibility -- we are not living in a vacuum -- if we want to continue to survive. So on the one hand, there is the matter of morality, the matter of preventing every thing that was done. This is the duty of everyone of us. On the other hand, there is the united stand. [It is a matter of] not to help from inside the destruction that people outside are trying to bring upon us. This is the duty of all of us, if we feel responsibility for the survival of the Jewish people in Eretz Yisra'el.

[Question] Mr Sharon, we are nearing the end of the program. Perhaps, just one question about Tall az-Za'tar. What was the need to reveal the connection between the IDF and Phalangists in the massacre at Tall az-Za'tar 6 years ago? Because, if this issue is incorrect, why did you have to make it public? It it is correct, don't you think that double damage has thus been done to Israel's image, which in any case is at its lowest level?

[Answer] First, the matter is correct. And again, I would say, that people have a habit of saying -- and what is easier than saying -- you lied, and again you lied. This has already become a sort of slogan. In this too, I would say there is so much injustice, so much injustice. But the things I said there were true. I want to say something about this matter. I would never have raised this subject if MK Peres and the opposition had not used a past tragedy and a disaster, which we did not want to happen, and which in our view -- and a commission will determine this -- in our view, we made every effort to prevent. We were attacked with something behind which there is a clear mission: the toppling of the government. And believe me, the government is not what is important to me here. The toppling of a government is a legitimate thing. And if you ask me, this is not what bothers me. As a result of this activity, they are severely hurting Israel in an unparalleled way. And I asked myself -- and this was not incidentally something planned, this was after I heard what was being said -- what is more grave: to continue hurting Israel everywhere in the world, or to approach these people and tell them to stop?

You know it is impossible to divide morality. Morality is uniform. Moral values cannot be divided. During your time, the IDF soldiers were not at Tall az-Za'tar, and I said there were no IDF soldiers or officers at Tall az-Za'tar. And under us there were no IDF men in Shatila. But with the relations that existed at the time, and have continued into our time, I was compelled to warn against trying to accuse Israel of things that it is impossible to accuse it of, that it must not be accused of. From the moral point of view, we did what the government did then. What the government did not do then, we also did not do. It is impossible to try to attack us and cause damage to Israel in the same areas in which the government acted. If you ask us if this is good, no, this is not good. I hope this matter -- I brought today all the documents that prove the matter to the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee -- will serve as a lesson to all of us to stop exploiting tragedies that happen here, either for internal government objectives or other objectives. This exploitation unprecedently endangers Israel.

[Question] In conclusion, Mr Sharon, perhaps today, with the wisdom of hindsight, don't you think that if on New Year's night the prime minister or you had stood up before the nation and announced openly and publicly what had happened, the disaster that had occurred, and announced that the matter would be investigated to the very bottom -- as you say today -- if you had done so, on New Year's night, in your view, would not an outburst of anger, a wave of hatred in the world, all the terrible deterioration we have been witness to during the week, have been prevented?

[Answer] I must say first that we only later in fact knew the extent of the shock. We were also shocked. But, actually, we only knew later. On 18 September, at 3 o'clock [morning or evening not specified], a report was released by the intelligence branch. We acknowledged we have an excellent intelligence and we have an excellent army, and we live according to reports, and we must live according to these reports. This report said that during the violent patrols in the camps of Sabra and Shatila -- we can even say refugee camps or terrorist camps, as sometimes the terrorists are intermingled, living together there -- 120 people were killed. Only later did the matter become clear. If you ask me now....

[Question -- interrupting] In any case, on Sunday evening the matter was clear [indistinct words as Sharon interrupts]

[Answer] If you ask me, I think it would have been good if we had announced this, as you suggest. However, with this I want to say something. Since the beginning of the war we have been accused of acts of murder, even when we did not commit them. We were accused of acts of brutal murder in Tyre and in Sidon. We were accused of making 600,000 people homeless. We cried out, we spoke, we showed, we explained. Weeks went by until we succeeded in driving the point home. This must be understood: On the one hand, I think that those things should have been said.

[Question] So in fact there was a mistake there, in your not appearing on New Year's night?

[Answer] I think it would have been good if we had said those things. At the same time, to think that that would have changed things, in my view, is wrong. Here we are witness to a situation in which the entire world knows that the Phalangists carried out the murder. The whole world knows this. Not a word is being said in this regard. Not a word. We are being accused. Who is being accused? Us. And for what? For something we did not do. That is to say, in looking back it was important to come out and explain. But I do not think it is correct to say this would have drastically changed the situation.

We stand against a front we must recognize. We of course must not make things easy for it, and I hope an investigation will clarify things to the very bottom, and that this will ease things for us in this matter. But at the same time, it must be understood that we do not live in a vacuum. We live in a world that exists about us, that imposes things on us even when we do nothing to them. And I gave the examples from the beginning of the war.

[Question] Mr Sharon, we must conclude. Thank you and a good Sabbath.

Likud Figures React

TA261013 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by correspondent on party affairs Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] "If the Likud wants to remain in power, Ari'el Sharon must resign. If he does not resign, the Likud will lose power," a minister who is a prominent figure of the Herut Movement said yesterday. At the end of the week, the idea was raised in the Likud to ask 'Ezer Weizman to be the defense minister in order to prevent the withdrawal of Liberal Knesset members and to arrest the erosion in the Likud and the coalition which might, according to Likud figures, bring about the collapse of the government.

The Secretariat of Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat's movement supports the establishment of a statutory commission of inquiry; Minister Mordekhay Tzipori also supports the establishment of such a commission. In a meeting of the Likud faction executive last week, two Herut Knesset members -- Me'ir Shitrit and Mikha Reiser -- and Dan Tikhon of the Liberals supported the establishment of a statutory commission of inquiry.

It has been learned that circles close to the Likud say that on several occasions the defense minister hinted that if he was forced to resign he would prove that ministerial responsibility also applies to others. According to these circles, Mr Sharon was referring to the ministerial responsibility of Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

There is uncertainty among the coalition parties regarding the future of the government and the consequences of the mass rally held in Tel Aviv yesterday to demand the establishment of a statutory commission of inquiry. A counter demonstration of "citizens for the sake of peace and security", organized by Deputy Finance Minister Hayim Kaufman, is scheduled to be held next Saturday evening under the slogan "We are with the government." The organizers of the rally will call on the public to work agianst "libel, incitement and lies" and to struggle for the sake of "truth, peace and security." Likud figures point out that Kaufman is close to Finance Minister Yoram Aridor who is also the chairman of the Herut Movement Secretariat. Herut circles have said they expect more people to come to this rally -- which will also be held at the Malkhei Yisra'el Square in Tel Aviv -- than to the rally held yesterday.

Likud figures estimate that the NRP holds a key position in the current crisis and it may decide the fate of the government. Nevertheless, it seems that TAMI also may decide the fate of the government, but it may also pose some difficulties. It is believed that Defense Minister Sharon unintentionally committed a political error when he raised the Tall az-Za'tar affair at the Knesset extraordinary session. Mr Sharon was trying to attack MK Shim'on Peres, who was the defense minister at that time.

However, the man who felt most offended was Brig Gen (Reserves) Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer who is currently the secretary general of TAMI and considered to be very influential with ministers and prominent functionaries of the movement. As TAMI members see it, raising the Tall az-Az'tar affair and the subsequent unambiguous denials severely affected Mr Sharon's credibility and it seems that TAMI might pose new demands for continuing its partnership in the government.

At the end of the week, Liberal MK's Yitzhaq Berman and Dror Zeigerman proposed the establishment of a national unity government without Ari'el Sharon.

Science and Development Minister Prof Yuval Ne'eman sent a cable to the Tehiya Movement Secretariat in which he wrote that the hysteria over the killing of Palestinians by Christians was being steered by Peace Now "in a hideous attempt to restore the defeatist atmosphere that had prevailed after the collapse of the Bar-Lev line in the Yom Kippur war 9 years ago."

NRP Told Sharon Must Go

TA280910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The National Religious Party ministers this morning, prior to the Cabinet meeting, met with a large group of professors and rabbis who demanded they demand the dismissal of Ari'el Sharon or at least his suspension from the defense minister's post. This has been learned by our correspondent Shlomo Raz. Religious and nonreligious people as well as the heads of the hesder [combination of religious studies with military service] yeshivas participated in the meeting.

Army Criticism

TA260822 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's position in the Cabinet has been severely weakened. Ministers and officials close to the prime minister reacted sharply yesterday to Sharon's television interview Friday night in which he said Israel, contrary to the government's official announcement, did not enter West Beirut to keep order, but only to capture remaining PLO terrorists.

The criticism of Sharon is not limited to the Cabinet. Prime Minister Menahem Begin, it is learned, has also received reports of criticism in the army of Sharon and his statements.

The weakening of Sharon's position fostered speculation last night that Begin might be forced to ask the defence minister to resign.

An army group commander met with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon on Friday and demanded that he resign. This was reported at midnight by the Voice of Israel. The radio said that Sharon replied that an inquiry commission would be the one to determine who if anyone should be called to account for the Beirut massacre.

The main purpose of Israel's entry into West Beirut was to prevent bloodshed and chaos following the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, a senior Jerusalem official said last night, contradicting Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

The Jerusalem source said that if Sharon had other goals in West Beirut, they were not in the framework of the Cabinet's approval last Tuesday of the decision to take West Beirut, which was made earlier by the defence minister, the prime minister, and the foreign minister.

Cabinet ministers confirmed last night that their approval of the move was based on the understanding that its purpose was to prevent acts of revenge for al-Jumayyil's murder. They allowed that the mopping-up of terrorists had also been discussed, but maintained that this had not been presented as the chief reason for the IDF move into the city.

Shimuy Chairman Amnon Rubinstein yesterday told THE JERUSALEM POST he was applying to Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir to press charges against Sharon for having revealed military secrets when he announced on television that he and the chief of staff had problems calling up an army reserve brigade.

POST Commentary

TA260901 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 82 p 8

[Commentary by Yosef Goell]

[Text] Arik Sharon has been a wounded animal since the Beirut massacre affair began to unfold last seekend. And as wounded animals are wont to do, Arik has been lashing out in all directions hoping to hit at his foes, to detract attention from his own role, but succeeding primarily in inflicting damage on the army and state to which he has dedicated his life.

It is hard to know whether he was aware of the implications of what he was saying in his television interview Friday night. Trying to emphasize his charge that constant internal criticism had sapped morale in the army the minister of defense told Yoram Ronnen that he and Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan had at one point decided not to mobilize a reserve brigade for service in Lebanon for fear they would be reluctant to serve.

There has never been a more damning accusation against a minister of defence than this statement made by the incumbent minister himself against the army he heads. It is shocking, of course, that Sharon should have been so desperate to save his own skin as to dare breathe such a charge openly. The army censor, for decades, has mercilessly blue-pencilled any oblique reference to even a hint of internal criticism in the army.

Yet there is the minister of defence who is ready to assert publicly that an entire army brigade was in such a state of incipient rebellion that it was deemed safer to forgo its mobilization.

It is hard to say whether Sharon really believes that this situation was the result of agitation against him by the opposition and more nefarious but unnamed elements during the entire course of the Lebanese operation.

But his own evidence is only the latest and most authoritative corroboration of suspicions based on an accumulation of scattered reports of unprecedented unrest and unease in the army. The refusal several weeks ago of Colonel Eli Geva' to lead his brigade into West Beirut and this week's resignation of the commander of the army's staff and command college, Brig Gen 'Amram Mitzna', apparently are just the tip of the iceberg.

Can it be that Sharon is so insensitive as not to realize that many officers and men have no confidence in him and that there is a palpable danger that this deepening mistrust could well affect the functioning of the army on which we all depend?

Sharon's attack on the army came on top of his McCarthyite performance in the Knesset on Wednesday where he intimitated that the IDF had been somehow involved in the Tall az-Za'tar massacre of Palestinians by Lebanese Christian Phalangists in 1976, when Shim'on Peres had been minister of defense.

The charge has since been refuted by Peres, by Yitzhaq Rabin, prime minister at the time, and by Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, who was one of the IDF liaison officers with the Phalange at the time.

In his Friday night interview Sharon seemed to backtrack from the enormity of that charge. But as in the case of his statement on the unmobilized brigade, the damage had already been done.

Ever since hearing Sharon last Wednesday, I have wondered why Prime Minister Begin refrains from demanding Sharon's immediate resignation. That wonderment has turned into deep concern following Sharon's performance on Friday night.

I assume that Begin, an astute politician, did not miss two additional attacks, against himself this time, launched by Sharon in his desperation on the same Friday night telecast. The minister of defence took it upon himself to state, insouciantly, that the government, headed by Mr Begin, had lied openly about the real reasons for its decision to send the IDF into West Beirut. The official reason given at the time was the need to maintain order and the safety of the civilian population following the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil. Friday night Sharon said that the real reason was the desire to mop up the remaining PLO elements in the camps, and that the government had simply prevaricated.

It may not be all that difficult for Sharon to admit to lying, but in this case he included Mr Begin in that self-accusation.

No less interesting was Sharon's insistence that he supported a full investigation into the Beirut massacre and even a judicial inquiry, which Mr Begin has been opposing tooth and nail for the entire week. The implication of Sharon's about-face was that it was Begin, and not he, who opposed the appointment of an inquiry commission, which has had the country up in arms.

Mr Begin was warned by numerous former army commanders against naming Sharon defence minister, just as many had previously successfully opposed his being made chief of staff. In the first Begin government Sharon's appointment to the Defence Ministry following the resignation of 'Ezer Weizman was scotched by adamant opposition from Moshe Dayan and Yiga'el Yadin.

Begin's better instincts prevailed at that time. Perhaps, even in a moment of travail, they will triumph again to insist that a man who so demonstratively prefers his own political skin to the morale of the country and the army, should not be permitted to head that army even for one more day.

Washington Assessment

TA260818 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Report from the United States by Gid'on Samet]

[Text] Washington, 25 Sep (exclusive to HA'ARETZ) -- Administration officials and observers here believe Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's chances of remaining in his post decrease as public ferment about the massacre in Beirut and its investigation increases.

The reports about the resignation of Staff College Commander Brig Gen 'Amram Mitzna' and increasing unrest among senior IDF officers were particularly highlighted. These resignations are regarded as the beginning of a process which may force Mr Sharon to resign under unprecedented pressure, also emanating from within the army.

Senior administration elements who have for some time been wanting to see the defense minister removed believe that regardless of the nature of the inquiry, information has accumulated already at this point that will impose a heavy burden on the responsibility of the defense minister and the chief of staff.

According to this belief, which is also reflected in a report from the U.S. Embassy in Israel, Mr Sharon is becoming a political burden on the Cabinet and the prime minister. And however much he does not want it, he may be forced to maneuver Sharon into resigning. The report notes that this move is also supported by the Likud, particularly among second-line functionaries.

The media has been reiterating the analogy between the Watergate affair and the affair of the massacre in Beirut, particularly underscoring the inability of an administration system to cover up national facts of primary importance.

In meetings held between Ambassador Moshe Arens and a large number of congressmen at the end of the week, the question of an inquiry stood out prominently among the issues raised.

KNESSET TO DEBATE OPPOSITION MOTION 30 SEP

TA261015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The Knesset will convene on Thursday morning for a special session in accordance with the demand of the Alignment and Shinuy. Our correspondent reports that this was decided by Knesset Speaker Manehem Savidor a short while ago. The two issues that will be discussed are the Tall az-Za'tar affair and the defense minister's disclosure about the nonmobilization of a reserve brigade. Our correspondent reports that the Knesset speaker firmly objected to adding to the Alignment's proposal the need to discuss the government's resignation. According to him, this is a formulation of expressing noconfidence in the government and according to Knesset regulations a vote on noconfidence motions can take place only when the Knesset winter session begins in about 3 weeks. Hence, it was concluded that a discussion on formulating the opposition's motion will take place the day after tomorrow.

The formulation proposed by the Knesset speaker is: the need to discuss the libel regarding Tall az-Za'tar. Our correspondent adds that in the Knesset debate Yitzhaq Rabin will talk about the Tall az-Za'tar affair and Sinuy MK Rubinstein will talk about the nonmobilization of the reserve brigade.

KARMON TO TAKE OVER CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

TA272039 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Ramallah, 27 Sep (ITIM) -- On Yom Kippur evening, Col Yig'al Karmon was appointed deputy head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria to replace Professor Menahem Milson, who resigned his post last week over the Cabinet's refusal to set up a commission of inquiry on the issue of the massacre in Beirut.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that since 1976 Colonel Karmon has been the Arab affairs adviser to the military government in the area and he plays a central role in the complex relations between the Israeli authorities and dignitaries in the area; he was also one of the men who worked on fostering the village leagues. Meanwhile, Professor Milson has gone on leave until the terms of his retirement are settled.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0700 GMT on 28 September reports "Menahem Milson ended his duties as the head of the civilian administration in the territories. The defense minister approved the appointment of Yig'al Karmon as Milson's replacement until a permanent replacement is appointed."]

BURG ON 'NEW U.S. LINE,' BEIRUT 'GOSSIP'

TA241544 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by party affairs correspondent]

[Excerpts] The new political line in the United States deviates from the spirit and essence of the Camp David accords, Interior and Religious Affairs Minister Dr Yosef Burg said yesterday, opening the political discussion in the joint executive committee of the Hapo'el Hamizrahi and the NRP.

Burg added that he views gravely the U.S. position that fixes now the final status of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, while according to the agreement their future will only be determined after 5 years of autonomy.

The minister added that what happened in Shatila had happened, but that no Jewish hand had spilled the blood. "Our youths and arms are clean. It is serious that some of the accusations cast a shadow on the IDF and the government."

Burg recounted that he received telephone calls for 3 hours; 80 percent of the callers from Jerusalem opposed the weakening of the government's stand and only 20 percent favored a judicial commission such as that demanded by MK Amnon Rubinstein.

Burg thinks that while an investigation should be conducted into the "gossip," the existing government should not be toppled, tripped or sullied.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI DEMONSTRATION AGAINST BEIRUT MASSACRE

LD241826 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1555 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Sep (JANA) -- Tripoli at noon today witnessed a tumultuous demonstration of anger and denunciation against the horrible massacres committed by Zionist terrorist gangs against old people, women and children at the Sabra and Shatila camps in West Beirut and against the weakness of Arab reaction and its disregard for the feelings of the Arab masses.

The Arab masses that participated in the demonstration affirmed their determination to face up to the enemy's barbaric arrogance and to destroy the Zionist train of death that is fueled by American imperialism with a view to destroying Arab existence.

The Arab masses affirmed their determination to storm all dens of Arab reaction which deeply persisted in their collusion with imperialism and Zionism in a manner which exceeds all imagination.

The Arab masses who marched through the streets of Tripoli carried placards expressing their determination to escalate confrontation with the Zionist fascist enemy until the achievement of final victory and the mobilization of all the capabilities of the Arab masses for this inevitable confrontation and for avenging the innocent souls that were lost in this abominable massacre, which is unparalleled in contemporary history.

Abu Tariq, PLO bureau chief in Tripoli, addressed the masses participating in the demonstration. He affirmed the continuation of the fighting against the oppression of the indiscriminate fascist Zionists and the escalation of the confrontation against the Arab reactionary regimes which plotted against the will of the Arab masses.

He affirmed that the will of the Arab masses will triumph and will destroy all the imperialist and Zionist plots directed against their very existence and will destroy the reactionary dens in the Arab homeland which plot against their freedom and prevent them from attaining their ambitions.

Afterwards, the demonstrators proceeded to the Mawlay Muhammad Mosque in Tripoli, where they prayed for the souls of the departed, the martyrs of the brutal massacres carried out by the Zionists in West Beirut.

MAURITANIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONDEMNS BEIRUT MASSACRE

AB241814 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met on 24 September under the chairmanship of Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation informed the meeting about the Arab, African and international situations. The council was informed about the massacre of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese people, perpetrated at the instigation of the Zionist troops. The meeting strongly condemned these barbaric acts and appealed to international opinion to condemn the aggressive and expansionist maneuvers of Zionism.

'Hundreds' Demonstrate

AB270803 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The regional bureau of the Mauritanian Workers Union [UTM] in Nouakchott yesterday organized an important march of support for the brotherly people in Lebanon and the Palestinians. Hundreds of workers participated in the march and expressed their indignation and dismay at the massacre of civilian populations at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

In front of the offices of the [word indistinct], where the march ended, the general delegate of the UTM read a motion of support in which he condemned the odious crimes committed in Beirut by the Zionists and called on all peace and justice loving people in the wold to join their efforts to end the barbarous aggressions in Lebanon.

HAYDALA RECEIVES POLISARIO SPECIAL ENVOY

LD242350 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Mohamed Abdel Fattah, special envoy of the Polisario secretary general, who arrived yesterday, left the capital today. The Saharan envoy was received this morning by Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state. During the meeting the Saharan envoy delivered to the head of state a message from Mohammed Abdelaziz, Polisario secretary general, concerning consultations and coordination between our country and the Polisario. After the meeting, Abdel Fattah said that he reviewed with the head of state the regional and international situations. He said the SDAR, which believes in the legitimacy of its cause, will continue its just struggle for peace in the Western Sahara. He concluded his statement by saying that the Saharan people, who are determined to recover their legitimate rights, will work with international organizations and in particular with the OAU for a peaceful settlement of the Saharan crisis.

The Saharan delegation was received this morning by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LIBYAN ENVOY

AB241043 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Maj Ahmed Ould Minnih late yesterday morning received Jum'ah al-Turayki, executive secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Nouakchott. Speaking later to the Mauritanian News Agency, Al-Turayki indicated that he had delivered to the minister a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, for his brother, Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state.

This message was a reply to the head of state's message to the Libyan leader on the occasion of the 1 September celebrations. The executive secretary of the Libyan People's Committee also disclosed the contents of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's message to the UN secretary general following the barbaric aggression perpetrated by the Zionists against the Arab nation with the support of imperialism. He also indicated that his discussions with the head of state centered on ways and means of strengthening cooperation between our two brotherly countries in all fields. In this connection, he said, we discussed all issues relating to the forthcoming meeting of the Mauritanian-Libyan joint commission to be held in Libya, current Arab problems and the measures the Arab nation must take to put an end to the arrogance of the Zionists.

MOROCCO

HASSAN PARDONS PRISONERS TO MARK 'ID FESTIVAL

LD272132 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Summary] The Ministry of Justice has issued a statement saying that to mark the 'Id-Adha festival, King Hassan II has granted full amnesty to 69 prisoners; pardoned 8 prisoners from paying fines; and reduced the sentences or fines of 145 others. Two prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment have had their sentences commuted to specific terms of imprisonment.

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN SECRETARY ENDS VISIT 23 SEP

LD241440 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Casablanca, Sept 24, (MAP) -- Mr Paulo Marques, Portuguese secretary of state to foreign affairs, left here Thursday following a few days visit to Morocco.

In a statement he made before departure, Mr Marques said his visit was "successful and extremely positive", adding that he hoped "we would continue on this path". He said he would like to visit Morocco once again and that he was expecting the visit of his Moroccan counterpart Mr Abdelhaz Tazi to Lisbon to carry on their contacts.

During his stay in Morocco, Mr Marques held talks with a number of Moroccan ministers.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI VISITING NORTHERN PROVINCE FOR 'ID

JN261455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Danaqilah, 26 Sep (SUNA) -- President Numayri arrived in the city of Danaqilah this morning to spend the 'Id al-Adha holiday in the village of Wad Numayri, near Danaqilah, in the Northern Province.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA APPEALS FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE

LD270050 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha, which this year coincides with the Jewish Yom Kippur, President Habib Bourguiba has made the following appeal for peace to nations of the world:

In these days while the faithful display humility and pray to Almighty God, and when the faithful of all religions appeal to Him and ask Him to bestow mercy and blessings on them, I make a passionate appeal to all the faithful and to all those with good intentions to overcome futile rancors and build a world in which fraternity is dominant.

Naturally, my thoughts are directed toward the Middle East, particularly Jerusalem, which is held sacred by the three divine religions and which is the spring of peace, amity and love. Today it is torn by hatreds, war and death. On this blessed day of 'Id al-Adha, I pray to Almighty God just as hundreds of thousands of Muslims are praying to him in holy Mecca, asking Almighty God to bathe all mankind in (?peace).

On this day, the day of Yom Kippur, which this year is full of painful events that threaten (?the foundations of universal ethics) -- most of which are inspired by the teachings of the first divine religions -- on this day of Yom Kippur, which corresponds to the 'Id al-Adha festival, I appeal to all Jews to act together with us for peace. I also appeal to our brother Christians, to the followers of all faiths and to all those whose conscience was shaken by the massacre of a number of innocent people in Sabra and Shatila to give us their necessary contribution toward establishing a just and lasting peace which upholds for all people and nations the divine and basic rights to dignity, to freedom and to a homeland.

Our concerted effort to achieve mutual recognition by Israel and the PLO is commensurate with putting an end to the pains of the Middle East nations, particularly the Palestinian people, who more than ever before are resolved to recover their right to exist and to preserve their identity. I pray to God to bestow His mercy on all those who are fighting and suffering for the sake of the triumph of their just causes in various regions of the world.

[Signed] Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR MINISTRY STATEMENT ON DOWNED MIRAGE

LD272032 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] A statement by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Information Ministry issued today said that Saharan Armed Forces antiaircraft guns shot down a Moroccan Mirage F-1 that was flying in Saharan airspace yesterday in Haouz, liberated Saharan territory. The plane's pilot, Lt Hadri Muhammad, was captured.

KENYA

EIGHT MORE AIR FORCE SERVICEMEN JAILED

EA272104 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Eight more former Kenya Air Force servicemen were today sentenced to a total 124 years after pleading guilty to charges of mutiny brought against them by the court-martial sitting at Nairobi's Langata Barracks. All the eight were all dismissed from the Kenya Armed Forces.

The jailed servicemen include Senior Pvt (Francis Kingoo Mutala), who got 12 years; Senior Pvt (Daniel Lepurian Nasiya), who was jailed for 14 years; Pvt (Charles Odero Were), who got 15 years; Senior Pvt (Henry Wanyonyi Ocwan), Senior Pvt (Maurice Opon Omom) and (Joram Kilambe Opemi) all got 16 each. Pvt (Geroge Owor) got 17 years and Pvt (Newland Ngome Akilimali) got 18 years.

The court-martial will continue trying other rebels tomorrow. The court is presided over by Brigadier Musomba, who said that the sentences meted out to the rebels by the court were subject to confirmation.

UGANDA

PRIME MINISTER DENIES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

EA221828 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Uganda Government strongly upholds and respects human rights as stipulated in the Constitution, and a policy of reconciliation-and-no-revenge.

The prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, reaffirmed this when he was receiving the Australian high commissioner to Uganda resident in Nairobi, Mr White, in Kampala. The prime minister very strongly refuted allegations that human rights are being violated in Uganda. He said such rumors are spread by people and organizations which want to discredit the present Uganda Government. He said it is those same people who are causing insecurity in the country.

Mr Alimadi expressed appreciation for the assistance the Australian Government is giving to Uganda, which he described as a positive sign of understanding and a strong bond of friendship.

The envoy said that his government will go on assisting Uganda to the best of its ability. He said he had seen for himself the true situation in Uganda, and (?he would) present it to his government accordingly. The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Picho Owiny, also attended the meeting.

NIGHT TRAVEL BY GOVERNMENT VEHICLES BANNED

LD272022 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] With effect from tomorrow, Tuesday 28 September, no government vehicles except those of the army, the police force and prison service will be permitted to travel between the hours of 1900 - 0600 during normal working days. However, where it is absolutely necessary that government vehicles must travel during these hours, specific written authority can be given to the drivers to carry with them, and this authority must be signed personally by the minister concerned or his permanent secretary.

During weekends, that is Saturdays and Sundays, no government vehicle will be permitted at all except again with the written authority of the minister or his permanent secretary, where this is absolutely necessary in the interest of government service. In a statement issued in Kampala this evening, Minister of Internal Affairs Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda said that this order applies to Kampala District, Mpigi District, including Entebbe Subdistrict, Luwero District and (Mkono) District. He stressed that this order will remain in force until further notice.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER MAKES 5-DAY VISIT

AB272029 Paris AFP in French 1646 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Bangui, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, the deputy adviser to the Presidency of the Republic of France on African and Malagasy affairs, who is on a 5-day working and friendship visit to the CAR, on Sunday went to Berengo, former palace of Jean-Bedei Bokassa, 80 km south of Bangui.

Mitterrand last Friday delivered a message from the French head of state to President Andre Kolingba and was received by Lt Col J.J. Gervi Yambala, minister of state in foreign affairs. [name and title as received]

During his stay, Mitterrand visited educational institutions in the capital, the university and the Kolongo University Center and the Bangui University teaching hospital. He also held talks with several CAR ministers.

The French adviser's visit is scheduled to end on Tuesday.

CHAD

FRENCH OFFICIALS TO VISIT, STUDY AID PROGRAMS

AB241105 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, 24 Sep (AFP) -- Officials from the French Cooperation and Development Ministry will spend the next two weeks in Chad studying the possibility of continuing aid programs in order to restructure the Chadian administration.

Southern Chad had been ruled by a Permanent Committee separate from the rest of the country until the beginning of this month, when the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) took control of the region. The mission, arriving in Ndjamena on Monday, is being sent in the context of a proposed international conference on aid to Chad, which was planned to open last June but was put off until a later date because of the "lack of stability" due to the conflict between Chad's politico-military factions.

France has frequently repeated its commitment to continuing its aid to developing nations such as Chad. The Foreign Ministry noted last month that French aid to Chad stood at 63 million francs (nine million dollars) for the first eight months of this year.

The ruling Chadian Council of State maintains that it has not received any foreign aid since the FAN seized Ndjamena in June, ousting President Goukouni Oueddei at the end of a long civil war. French cooperation with Chad is mainly used in rural areas, and has also been channelled into improving state administration and public services in the capital such as radio and telecommunications, water distribution and electricity.

ZAIRE

LIBYA EXPECTED TO ATTEND KINSHASA CONFERENCE

AB271130 Paris AFP in French 1002 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 27 Sep (AFP) -- It was learned from informed sources in the Zairian capital today that Libya will attend the ninth conference of the heads of state of France and Africa scheduled for 8 and 9 October.

It is hoped this conference will constitute a large forum for the discussion of the major crisis facing the OAU since the failure of the Tripoli summit in August.

Libya is on the official list of 21 states "invited as observers" to Kinshasa. The remaining five member countries of the committee appointed by the OAU to try to find a solution to the conflict raging within the pan-African organization also will be present in the Zairian capital. They are: Congo and Mali -- already members of the 19-member conference -- Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, which have been invited to attend as observers.

After the failure of the Tripoli summit due to the lack of a quorum, the Kinshasa summit is expected to offer 50 out of the 54 OAU member countries the opportunity to hold direct discussions on the issue and probably to come to a consensus.

ELECTORATE VOTES OUT 5 OUT OF 6 PARLIAMENTARIANS

AB271503 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Kinshasa, Sept 27 (AFP) -- Zaire's electorate threw out five out of six sitting members of Parliament in the general elections earlier this month, Deputy Prime Minister Vunduawe te Pemako said here at the weekend.

Only 62 people's commissioners were re-elected, giving the new 310-seat Parliament 248 new faces.

Zaire is officially a one-party state. All citizens are automatically members of the ruling People's Revolutionary Movement.

POLITICAL RESTRUCTURING 'COMING TO END'

AB271254 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The political restructuring process is fast coming to an end and everybody is or is nearly at his post. No stone is lacking in the political pyramid of the MPR -- from bottom to top. First of all, the counselors of the rural communities have been elected and their councils already established; this is the first stage. These are followed by the commissioners of urban areas who also were elected almost a month ago, and established later on. Further up the pyramid come the regional assemblies; the appointment of their members will be announced soon at 1900 on Zairian television by State Commissioner Vunduawe te Pemako. And, of course, the 310 people's commissioners of the third MPR legislature were made known last weekend. The validity of their power is no longer a question of formality but a reality.

With the completion of the restructuring process, we now have to look farther into the future. In this regard, the Political Bureau has been meeting all morning at Mont Mongaliema under the chairmanship of MPR founding chairman and president, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko.

GHANA

LAWYERS REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN TRIBUNALS

AB272229 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Lawyers in private practice have decided not to appear in their professional capacity before the public tribunals. This decision was taken at the end of this year's Bar Association conference in Kumasi.

In a statement issued today, the association said the establishment of the tribunals represents what it described as the misguided attempt to supplant the ordinary criminal courts of Ghana. The statement said the fate of guilty persons exploiting legal technology arises from the fact that the police are unequipped and understaffed to be able to catch loopholes during trials. The Bar Association recalled that experimental use of the electronic equipment in 1975-76 was very successful and even the most complicated murder trials could be disposed of within a few days. The association noted that under the tribunals, there is no right of appeal whatsoever and the association would have liked to see a right of appeal for the ordinary superior court of the land. The association made it clear that it is not insensitive to the plight of accused persons and that it will not compromise on a matter of principle.

DAILY GRAPHIC Comments

AB280820 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The DAILY GRAPHIC discusses the decision of the Ghana Bar Association that its members in private practice should not appear before the public tribunals in their professional capacity. The paper says the decision is as unfortunate as it is politically loaded because the decision has been made at a time the tribunal has already started sitting and a number of witnesses see their hope in the services offered by their lawyers.

The GRAPHIC notes that the decision which was unexpected will not only let lawyers in private practice lose one good source of earning income, but they will voluntarily alienate themselves from the ongoing revolutionary process. It points out that this is not the first time in the world public tribunals have been set up. The Bar Association, which is the moving spirit behind the Association of Recognized Professional Bodies, is seen as fighting a political battle with a revolutionary machine.

The GRAPHIC is of the view that it is not in the interest of lawyers in private practice to boycott the public tribunals. Rather, it is the greatest challenge to the Bar Association to rid itself of some of the prejudices and peculiar attitudes. The GRAPHIC calls on the Ghana Bar Association to reconsider its decision because history cannot absolve those who refused to ensure that natural justice was carried out.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION EXPECTED 'SOON'

AB280815 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet trade union movement is expected in Ghana soon to hold further discussions with their Ghanaian counterparts. This was announced at a news conference in Accra by a member of the visiting Soviet peace delegation, Mr Iandansky.

He said the delegation's visit has offered the opportunity for the renewal and strengthening of relations between the Soviet peace movement and the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council. And as a reciprocal gesture, a delegation of the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council will be invited to visit the Soviet Union. Mr Iandansky observed that the revolutionary spirit and ideas of the late Dr Nkrumah are still alive in Ghana and added that almost every aspect of the present Ghanaian political life and works reflect his stand against imperialism and oppression.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE CONGRATULATES LEBANON'S AL-JUMAYYIL

AB242215 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The election of Amin al-Jumayyil to the Presidency of the Lebanese Republic gives President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea the opportunity to address a message of congratulations to the 14th president of Lebanon:

From Conakry to His Excellency Mr Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon: Your investiture in the supreme position of your country gives us the happy opportunity to send you, on behalf of the Guinean people, its government and on our own behalf, our warmest and most cordial congratulations. We are convinced that under your presidential leadership, the happy elations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will be strengthened in the mutual interest of our two peoples. May God help you in the happy accomplishment of your great mission and assist you in the restoration of peace and national unity in Lebanon.

Fraternal and high esteem. Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

LIBERIA

CLASSES SUSPENDED IN TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL

AB232139 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Regular classes at the (?Corder Rowe) Teachers Training Institute (?CRTTI) in Lofa County have been suspended and both the faculty and student bodies sent on two more compulsory weekends following boycott of classes by the students. Students of the institute have been boycotting classes in support of senior students who are demanding allowance while on their student teaching. The institute's acting dean of instruction, (Robert Katsika), in a memorandum said the administration deemed it fit to suspend classes and grant compulsory weekends to both students and faculty until a solution is found to the problem. Mr (Katsika) also ordered the students to send in all properties of the school in their possession to the institute (?telling the grounds) supervisor, Mr Steven Norvis, before leaving the campus. Meanwhile, students and faculty members of the institute have already left the campus following issuance of the memorandum, a reliable source told Lina yesterday.

NIGERIA

KWARA STATE TOWNS ASKED TO STOP HOSTILITIES

AB272141 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] In Kwara State, two communities, Ofa and Erin-Ile, have been enjoined to stop hostilities between them in the interest of peace.

A member for Oyun federal constituency in the House of Representatives, Mr I. A. Olaleru, stated in Ilorin that destruction of lives and property in the areas must end immediately in the interest of the people. He appealed to traditional rulers and elders of the two communities to find amicable solution to their land disputes. Eight people have been reported killed as a result of the clashes between inhabitants of the two communities.

SHAGARI ON SEPARATION OF POLITICS, RELIGION

AB271813 Lagos NAN in English 1752 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Lagos, Sept 27 (NAN) -- President Shehu Shagari today at Abuja, the new federal capital, called on Nigerians to halt the dangerous trend whereby certain individuals and groups introduced religious sentiments into the political activities in the country.

The president made the call in his 'Id al-Adha message which was released in Lagos today. He said that introduction of religious sentiments in the selection of candidates for the 1983 elections should also be discouraged.

President Shagari said that the purpose of election was to select individuals who were prepared to serve their communities and the nation diligently and faithfully regardless of their religious belief. "Religion should not be mixed with politics and elections. Under our Constitution, religion is a personal and private affair," he said. He said that his administration would not allow groups or individuals to disturb the stability or the political process of the federation.

President Shagari called on the Muslim community to reflect on the meaning of 'Id al-Adha in this festive period. He said that the period was an occasion for rededication and complete submission to the will of the Almighty Allah.

On the hajj operations this year, President Shagari said that he was pleased that the evacuation of pilgrims to Saudi Arabia had been very successful. He said that this was due to the fact that the number of pilgrims from Nigeria was reduced to manageable size. "The intention of the government in reducing the number was partly to ensure that Nigerians undertaking the pilgrimage did so in adequate care and comfort," he said.

SENEGAL

SIX OPPOSITION MEMBERS ACQUITTED; ONE JAILED

AB271815 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Dakar, Sept 27 (AFP) -- Six members of Senegal's opposition Democratic Party (PDS) were today acquitted of actions likely to harm public safety, while a seventh whose evidence had brought them to court was jailed for 15 months and fined 100,000 CFA francs (around 300 dollars).

The six, including Member of Parliament Doudou Camara, were arrested last September and charged with prejudicing state security. The charges were based on allegations by the seventh, Amadou Fall, who had been accused of swindling the month before, that they had smuggled 110 Kalashnikov assault rifles and ammunition into Senegal from Libya. The charges were reduced after inquiries failed to reveal the weapons named by Mr Fall.

At the trial, the defendants denied further allegations by Mr Fall that they had undergone training in sabotage in Libya. They had merely been trained as bodyguards for PDS Security General Abdoulaye Wade, they said.

ANC, SWAPO SEND CONDOLENCES TO 'ARAFAT

EA241232 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 23 Sep 82

[ANC program]

[Text] The vanguard liberation movements of southern Africa, the ANC and SWAPO of Namibia, have sent, through their chief representative offices in Addis Ababa, a joint message of condolences and support to the chairman of the PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, following the genocidal massacre of defenseless refugee camps by the fascist Israeli regime and its puppets. We now present you the message in full:

We, the representatives of the SWAPO and ANC accredited to socialist Ethiopia, received with horror and indignation the news of the criminal act of genocide that was perpetrated by the Zionist warmongers and their hangmen against the innocent Palestinian refugee camps, residents of Shatila and Sabra in Beirut.

The coldblooded massacre of hundreds of Palestinian men, women and children alike only proves, if proof is needed at all, the fascist and racist nature of the enemy. The Zionists have long opted for the physical liquidation of the Arab people of Palestine.

As we can also bear witness, racist regimes, with the total political, military and economic support of imperialism -- spearheaded by the USA -- naively believe that they can contain a peoples struggle for a legitimate cause by carrying out acts of genocide and terrorism.

On this sad occasion, we would like to express our heartfelt indignation and present our condolences to you and, through you, to the heroic sons and daughters of Palestine. We have no doubt that the fallen martyrs are symbols of resistance and, as such, this crime of the century will only increase the determination of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, to intensify the struggle to achieve imminent victory.

The Palestinian masses will be victorious!

ANGOLA

WISNER DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR NAMIBIA TALKS

AB271235 Luanda ANGOP in French 1105 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Sep (ANGOP) -- Frank Wisner, American deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, on Saturday arrived in Luanda, where he will continue talks with Angolan authorities on the future of Namibia.

"We are in Angola for the fourth time to continue the discussions aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the southern African problem, a task in which Angola and the United States have a great interest," Frank Wisner told the Angolan press shortly after his arrival at the 4 February International Airport in Luanda.

According to the schedule for its visit in Angola, the American delegation, which also includes Robert Frasure, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in London, and Michael Ranneberger, will begin their discussions with Angolan authorities today.

Official Talks Begin

EA272124 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Official talks between Angolan Foreign Minister Comrade Paulo Jorge and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Frank Wisner began in Luanda this morning.

The talks center on three main points, namely, the normalization of diplomatic relations between Angola and the United States, the contact group's proposals for the settlement of the Namibian problem and the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola -- a demand that has been rejected by the People's Republic of Angola.

ANGOP Report

AB271909 Luanda ANGOP in French 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Sep (ANGOP) -- The delegations of Angola and the United States began their talks behind closed doors in Luanda today on the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Present at the talks on the Angola side are Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs, Venancio de Moura, Deputy minister of external relations, and Carlos Fernandes, presidential secretary for foreign affairs.

The U.S. delegation, which arrived in the Angolan capital on Saturday, is composed of Frank Wisner, deputy assistant secretary for African affairs and leader of the delegation, and several other State Department officials.

No details on the U.S. proposals have so far leaked from the first round of talks. It is, however, known that the Namibian problem is the key issue in the talks in view of the alleged U.S. commitment to contribute to achieving peace in southern Africa. Also, it has been announced that the America delegation will leave Luanda on Wednesday evening for Paris. However, Wisner will speak to the press before his departure.

The talks between the American and the Angolan delegations are prompted by South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique and the other frontline states under the pretence that these countries are granting support to the SWAPO, which enjoys worldwide recognition as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The presence of Cuban troops in Angola has been used by South African authorities as a pretext to systematically delay Namibia's accession to independence. In this regard, the Angolan Government has categorically opposed the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from its territory as long as Pretoria's army continues to violate its territorial integrity. Angola's position also is supported by SWAPO and the GAU.

In this regard, Angolan President dos Santos recently referred to all those maneuvers orchestrated with the view of delaying Nambia's independence, saying that they were aimed only at prolonging South Africa's colonial rule and the illegal presence of its troops in part of Angola's territory.

Angola's Cunene Province has been partially occupied since August 1981, although Angolan authorities did not do anything to prompt South Africa's invasion, which has been repeatedly condemned by the United Nations and other international bodies.

JORGE DENIES WESTERN REPORTS ON NAMIBIA ACCORD

AB271247 Luanda ANGOP in French 1110 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Maputo, 27 Sep (ANGOP) -- Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge has denied Western press reports that an accord had been reached on the solution to the Namibian problem.

In an interview granted to the Mozambique News Agency, Paulo Jorge affirmed that Western propagandists want to create the impression that discussions between the "contact group" and SWAPO, the "frontline" states and the racist Pretoria government have achieved a good deal of success.

The Angolan minister of foreign affairs said in this regard that, up to the present, the electoral process in Namibia and the composition of the UN forces to be sent to the territory have not yet been defined and the date for the cease-fire has not been determined.

The Angolan diplomat stressed that there was still little prospect for the implementation of UN Resolution 435/78 on Namibia and denounced the maneuvers by the so-called "contact group" and the racist Pretoria regime which intend to link the Namibian problem with the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

The Angolan minister of foreign affairs then reaffirmed the position already taken by the Angolan Government on this issue, adding that the Cuban troops will be gradually withdrawn when the constant South African aggressions, which prevent the realization of this plan, have ceased.

ANGOP CITES SUPPORT STATEMENTS ON CUBAN ISSUE

AB271243 Luanda ANGOP in French 1120 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Sep (ANGOP) -- The Angolan Government has the right to ask for military aid from any country because the South African Army is continuing to violate the territorial integrity of Angola which has also rejected all linkage between the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola and the Namibian problem.

According to observers, the Kenyan minister's opinion reflects that of the African countries regarding this question because Robert Ouko is the chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers.

Other African personalities earlier expressed support for the Angolan position which is also that of the "frontline" countries which recently unanimously approved a declaration to this effect.

The Zambian ambassador to the United Nations, who is the chairman of the UN Council for Namibia, has described as incorrect the Pretoria regime's demand that Cuban troops first be withdrawn from Angola. Paul Lusaka, in fact, indicated that the objective of the South African authorities was to present this question as a pretext to delay Namibia's independence which has already been demanded by the United Nations which recognizes SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

For his part, Francis Kasima, Kenyan ambassador to the United Nations, also rejected the American policy of "linkage." This policy also is defended by the Pretoria regime which supports the principle of the preliminary withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola.

In the same connection, Maitama Sule, Nigerian chairman of the UN Committee Against Apartheid, recently pointed out the nonexistence of any report based on this principle and affirmed that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is legitimate and that it is a help for the country in view of the South African Army's constant threat to its territorial integrity. In this connection, Maitama Sule recalled that Article 51 of the UN Charter recognizes the right for all UN member countries to call for the intervention of foreign troops whenever events occur which can directly endanger their territorial integrity.

ANGOP REPORTS MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON RSA RAIDS

AB271517 Luanda ANGOP in French 1400 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Sep (ANGOP) -- South Africa's invading forces, which have been occupying part of Angola's Cunene Province, have launched new bombing raids against the positions held by the Angolan army, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. An Angolan Defense Ministry spokesman disclosed this in a declaration to ANGOP last Saturday.

According to the same source, the South African troops embarked on various military action against FAPLA units last week along the Cahama-Mulondo-Cuvelai axis.

The Angolan Defense Ministry spokesman also indicated that the Angolan army was resisting the artillery attacks and air raids of South Africa which has stepped up its reconnaissance flights. About 5,500 [as received] South African troops are currently stationed in Cunene Province, particularly in Ondjiva and in the strategic locality of Xangongo, said the Angolan Defense Ministry, which had earlier denounced the concentration of about 30,000 South African troops inside Namibia along the border with Angola. According to the Angolan Defense Ministry, this important force, which is equipped with heavy artillery, helicopters and bombers, is "on the alert," poised to invade Cunene at any time.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES PRC 27 SEPTEMBER

AB271228 Paris AFP in French 1220 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The Angolan Government on Monday recognized the People's Republic of China, the Angolan national radio announced.

Authorities in Beijing also recognized the Angolan regime the same day and the two countries will begin negotiations in Paris with the goal of establishing diplomatic relations, the radio added.

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA: 'LEND ME $1 BILLION'

PM271113 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Sep 82 p 2

[President Didier Ratsiraka interview granted to Pierre Branche in Antananarivo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] "Lend me $1 billion -- what is 1 billion to a nation? -- and I will overcome underdevelopment in this country once and for all." Throughout the 3-hour private interview that Didier Ratsiraka granted us in the former Governors' Palace, which is now the National Revolution Council Presidency, that very young head of state -- 46 years old and in office for 7 years -- bitterly stressed what he regards as the two causes of the Malagasy depression -- the oil blow and the fall in raw material prices.

"Remember that in 1975 oil was $12.3 per barrel and in 1981 it had risen to $37. In the same period, coffee fell from Fr1.8 to 80 centimes [quantity not specified]. What country can hope to overcome its difficulties under those conditions? Our coffee simply pays for our oil."

[Question] What about corruption?

[Answer] Well, my regime did not invent corruption. It was already rampant in Tsiranana's days and, moreover, the corruption and troubles in this country are all simply the result of the shortages whose causes I have told you...so don't ask too much of me: I cannot remove all Madagascar's original sins.

He is a Francophone but not so much a Francophile: "I have a deep-seated hatred of colonialism because of the way in which this country was exploited in my youth. There are things which you do not forget. They tried to say that I was colorblind in order to prevent me from entering the naval college.... Moreover, you French will not control me as you did Bao-Dai, Lon Nol or Diem, whom you dropped when they were no longer useful to you."

What about oppositionists? He refuses to listen to them. Speaking about secular people working withing religious movements, he protested: "How can those people claim to teach me anything? Some plots against me which have been uncovered stem from them...and, to cap it all, it is the bourgeois, the people who profit most from this regime, who criticize us must fiercely."

However, he is confident: "Let us accumulate debts because ours is a land of milk and honey, a fertile country which will be able to repay.... Despite natural disasters, we have land, sun, water and people. They are not perfect, but we will gradually turn them into new people. We have more intellectuals and elite groups than continental Africa.... But building socialism is no reason for bad management.... Henceforth, I do not want either monopolies or wild liberalism. We need the ruthlessness of private enterprise and the power of a state company."

MOZAMBIQUE

REPORTS ON 25 SEPTEMBER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Cuban, Korean Messages

EA252240 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Throughout the national territory today our people are marking 25 September, the revolution and armed forces day, with political, cultural, sporting and recreational activities.

Meanwhile, messages are pouring into the country on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique.

Gen Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has conveyed to his Mozambique counterpart, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, most fraternal congratulations from the members of the Cuban Armed Forces. He wished our armed forces new and greater successes in political and military training. Chief of General Staff of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Ulises Rosales del Toro, in a message addressed to Lt Gen Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, greeted officers and soldiers of the Mozambique Armed Forces on the occasion of another 25th September.

In a message to Defense Minister Alberto Chipande, the DPRK Armed Forces minister greeted the Mozambique Armed Forces, who, as he put it, are ensuring the implementation of the guidelines laid down for the building of socialism and are firmly repelling the constant maneuvers of aggression and interference by imperialists and racists, thereby preserving the country's security.

Chipande, Machel Speeches

EA251650 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Defense Minister Lt Gen Alberto Chipande this afternoon reaffirmed the combat readiness of the Mozambique Armed Forces in the struggle for the total and final elimination of armed gangsters trained and financed by South Africa to carry out actions in Mozambique.

Lt Gen Alberto Chipande was speaking at a reception at the military club in Maputo on the 25 September anniversary celebration attended by President Samora Machel, commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces.

(?President Samora Machel) in his speech on the occasion stressed the support for the Mozambique people rendered by Tanzania and Zambia in constituting a rearguard for the liberation struggle launched on 25 September 1964. The Mozambique leader also referred to the support from socialist countries.

During the ceremony, Defense Minister Lt Gen Alberto Chipande handed over 2 million meticals [Mozambique currency unit] in support for the holding of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress. The ceremony was attended by members of the Frelimo Permanent Political Committee, the Council of Ministers and senior officials of the Mozambique Armed Forces.

Machel Statement

EA260222 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel said in Maputo this afternoon at a reception to mark the 25 September revolution and FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] day that the present task of Tanzania, Zambia and other socialist countries is to support Mozambique in order to eliminate as quickly as possible the adjunct of the South African racist army which makes constant incursions into our country. The Mozambique head of state was referring to the support rendered by those countries to the struggle for national liberation carried out by Frelimo against Portuguese colonialism.

Meanwhile, information received from Gaza says that 29 FPLM fighters were decorated with the 20th anniversary of the founding of Frelimo medal. Another 112 fighters were decorated with the veteran of the struggle for the national liberation medal at a ceremony presided over by Col Jose Oscar Monteiro, acting governor of Gaza Province.

In Pemba, at a mass rally held this afternoon under the chairmanship of the party first provincial secretary and governor of Cabo Delgado, Armando Panguene, about 50 fighters of the struggle for the national liberation residing in that province were decorated with the veteran of the struggle for liberation medal. At the rally, which was the climax of celebrations to mark 25 September in Cabo Delgado, the FPLM read a message reaffirming its combat readiness in the struggle for the elimination of armed gangsters in the pay of the South African racist regime.

Manica Province Reception

EA261544 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] stationed in Machaze in Mussorize District, Manica Province, defeated armed bandits on Friday in the area and released many peasants from the terror of the lackey in Pretoria's pay.

The action was hailed yesterday by the FPLM provincial military commander in Manica, Maj Gen (Tobias Dai), at a reception for 25 September, revolution and FPLM day.

During the reception for officers and men and party and government members in Manica, Maj (Manuel Antonio), governor of the province, stressed that the best way to preserve 25 September is to make the entire people participate in self-defense with a view to destroying the armed gangsters.

As part of the celebrations for the revolution and FPLM day, Maj Gen (Tobias Dai) yesterday opened a supermarket for the FPLM in Chimoio town.

FPLM ACTIONS AGAINST 'ARMED GANGS' REPORTED

EA241222 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] AIM, the Mozambique news agency, reported yesterday that in the last 3 days the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] have shot dead at least 19 individuals in armed gangs in the pay of the Pretoria racist regime. Quoting military sources, the agency said the FPLM's actions took place in Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia Provinces where three of the armed gangster camps were destroyed and occupied.

Last Monday, the FPLM launched a successful attack on an enemy base south of Machaze, in Manica, during which two bandits were killed and one was captured. The captured individual was thought to be the chief of the gangsters in the area. During the action, our forces also captured seven machineguns, two heavy machinegun magazines and four cases of ammunition.

On the same day, an FPLM unit attacked an armed gang attempting to cross the Chimoio-Beira national highway, in the area between Gondola and Amatongas. Also on Monday, the FPLM attacked armed gangsters in the Mapai area, in Gaza Province. In Maconjo, Inhambane Province, one armed gang suffered an even greater number of casualties.

On Tuesday in Gorongosa Township, Sofala Province, the FPLM captured a bandit and attacked a gangster camp in an area south of Estquinha, where our forces burned all the huts in the bandits camp. Our forces also captured various war equipment. In the Vila Paiva de Andrada region, also in Sofala, on Wednesday, our forces killed seven collaborating elements known as men of the sword and joint actions. On same day, a camp of the armed gangsters was destroyed in Zambezia Province.

Death Toll Set at 777

EA251550 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Some 777 armed bandits have been killed by the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] since the beginning of this year in the central and southern provinces of the country. This was reported by (TEMPO) weekly magazine in its latest issue.

In the same period, the FPLM has wounded 35 and captured 194 members of armed gangs supported and trained by South Africa. Still according to TEMPO weekly, between January and 8 September, the FPLM destroyed 42 enemy bases and freed members of the public who had been kidnapped by the armed gangsters.

In these operations undertaken by the FPLM, various war materiel was captured and items been stolen from shops, including both state and private concerns, were retrieved.

REBELS CUT BEIRA'S ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

LD252204 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Reports from Beira say that the city's electricity supply has been cut in an attack by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement [MNRM]. The insurgents, who are fighting the Marxist regime in Maputo, blew up power lines between the hydroelectric installations at the Mavuzi and Chicama dams and the port, which is Mozambique's second largest city. Construction teams have been sent to repair the damage. Earlier this year the MNRM damaged 19 pylons carrying the lines to Beira and the movement has been regularly blowing up the transmission lines which carry power from the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique to the South African power grid.

In another incident, four people have been killed in an insurgent ambush of a vehicle at Sengo, 60 km from Beira.

NAMIBIA

MORE SWAPO GUERRILLA DEFECTIONS REPORTED

MB271448 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] During the last 3 weeks, more SWAPO terrorists have surrendered to the Security Forces in the eastern Caprivi and have requested amnesty. This brings the number of SWAPO terrorists in the eastern Caprivi who have asked for amnesty to 155.

In a statement, Col G.N. (Opperman), officer commanding Section 70, said in addition to its losses on the battlefield, SWAPO has been dealt a severe blow by the defection of terrorists from its ranks. Some 115 former terrorists, trained in various aspects of guerrilla warfare and handling of weapons, already have made use of the amnesty offer.

'DISSATISFACTION' IN SWAPO RANKS DISCLOSED

MB280949 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Interviews conducted by Radio South-West Africa with former SWAPO terrorists, after another 21 of them had taken advantage of the amnesty offer during the past 3 weeks in eastern Caprivi, indicate that there is dissatisfaction in the organization over large-scale discrimination and because babies are taken from their mothers.

The former terrorists say that Ovambos receive preferential consideration in the hierarchy of the organization, and for training in foreign countries. Caprivians and other ethnic groups are regarded as primitive.

One of them, Mr (Brian Temokushi Nkwaza), said that when he was injured, Sam Nujoma gave instructions that only Ovambos should be treated in the (Senanga) Hospital in Zambia.

In the interviews it was also revealed that at a relatively early age, children of SWAPO members born in the (Nyangu) camp in southwestern Zambia are taken away from their mothers to Angola where they are raised for SWAPO.

A security force spokesman says that the interviews also revealed that training had taken place in Angola, Tanzania, Kenya, Russia, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and other Marxist countries. Qualifications received after further studies abroad or at the UN Institute at Lusaka are inferior and aimed at the socioeconomic sphere, while UN technological training has been done away with. One hundred and fifty-five SWAPO members have already taken advantage of the amnesty offer in eastern Caprivi.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA 'REFORM'

MB271229 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0735 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Foreign Minister Pik Botha interview granted to (Mike Hannah), Capital Radio news editor, at the minister's office in Pretoria on 23 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the current state of negotiations in South-West Africa/Namibia?

[Answer] We have moved very far, as far as phase two is concerned: That is the phase in which we negotiate aspects like the size of the UNTAG [United Nations Transitional Assistance Group] force, countries of origin, aspects of this force's employment, the status of civil personnel from the United Nations in the territory while they serve there as observers and umpires to supervise the election. All these matters plus a host of others are being dealt with in the present phase of negotiations. We have moved far, and the South African Government believes that we have reached a stage where the few outstanding aspects of this phase could be settled relatively easily and speedily, if one major obstacle -- decisive obstacle -- could be overcome, and that is the question of the presence of the Cubans in Angola.

The South African Government has made it clear that there can be no implementation unless there is a firm agreement beforehand on the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

[Question] Now Dr Kissinger in South Africa recently made the point that he felt the frontline states were not opposed to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as such; they were in fact opposed to the linkage of the question to settlement in the territory. Would you agree with that analysis?

[Answer] I have received similar information from reporters. The point is that linkage or no linkage, that is not the question. The question is what effect would their presence have on a fair and free election in the territory? It is a very important element of the settlement proposal that there should be a fair and free election. After all, this is what the whole exercise is about. After all, this is what we have been talking of now for years and years.

Now we say that with the presence of the Cubans in Angola -- that they provide an umbrella of security for SWAPO and that their presence encourages SWAPO to continue with their forays into the territory of South-West Africa, to murder people, to plant landmines and to act in the general manner in an intimidatory fashion. And surely under those circumstances the leaders of the territory -- or at least those that I have spoken to -- are adamant that there can be no free and fair elections with this continuous source of intimidation and threat so near the territory.

If the South African troops are to be decreased and restricted and monitored, why can't the same reasonable demand not be put in respect of the Cuban forces? After all they are totally foreign to Africa. We can at least reason that South-West Africa has been under our administration for decades, and that originally it was a mandate given to us legally by the League of Nations after the First World War. But what about the Cubans? What do they do in Africa? It is not in the interest of the stability of southern Africa to have concentrations of foreign troops here under the pretext that they must be here to protect them against South African aggression. It is simply not true and we are not going to tolerate this. We are not going to have it. So if the Cuban forces withdraw from Angola, the South Africa Government will not accept that they be placed anywhere else in the southern African region. That also, we made clear, will not be tolerated.

[Question] Sympathizers of SWAPO have argued that the presence of South African troops in the territory does not have free and fair elections possible. It has been said that South African troops will be withdrawn, will be monitored. But what is the specifics of it?

[Answer] In terms of the settlement proposals, we will reduce our troops to a minimum number of 1,500 to be stationed either at (Oshevalley) in the southern part of Ovambo or at Grootfontein to be monitored there. But it is quite clear that nobody within the negotiating process has any problem about this or is unclear about this aspect. Of course, I am aware of the reasoning of SWAPO. But if we are to follow that reasoning, why then was it acceptable that the administrator-general in the territory is to be appointed by us? I will tell why. South Africa is contributing vast sums towards running that territory which no other country is prepared to pay. And to come and say that a free and fair election is not possible while South African troops are stationed in the north is just so much propaganda.

[Question] Of prime importance in Namibian independence negotiations has been relations between South Africa and members of the Western five contact group. The prime minister's recent constitutional proposals were interpreted by some as a form of reform. Have the proposals had any effect on relations with the Western five?

[Answer] I will first like to address myself to what you termed a form of reform -- that some people perceive these proposals as a form of reform. I can assure you that in terms of South African dimensions and realities, it is not a form of reform, it is substantial. And I do not think I need to argue that point either. It is so substantial that a section of our party broke away on account of these proposals. Now if that is not substantial I do not know what substantial means.

As far as the Western countries are concerned, of course we have not initiated this attempt to provide more political rights and a more just dispensation for the Colored section of our population and the Indian section. We haven't done that to try and please the world or even the Western five or America for that matter. That is not our target area; that is not our purpose. These propoals orignated and were based on a sincere conviction of the South African Government in the first instance that a more viable and just and reasonable dispensation should be created because we ourselves believe in it. We believe in it and that's why we have brought it about for that purpose and for South Africa: So that there should be stability in the first instance in South Africa; so that we can comply in the first instance with our own laws of justice and morality. That is important. We must in the first instance be true to ourselves and our own beliefs because only then can we be true to others and faithful to others.

If, in the process, the West and the five see in this change and movement which they welcome, then it is a bonus and I would welcome it. But I want to make it clear that in the first instance we are concerned here with the South African situation and problem and South African leaders should provide the answers. And this is what we are basically pursuing.

Denies Destabilization Policy

MB271016 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] South African Foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, has denied that South Africa is carrying out military operations in neighboring states with the object of destabilizing them.

[Begin recording] It will be foolish for any government -- not only this present -- it will be foolish for any government in South Africa intentionally and purposely to pursue a policy of destabilization. Why should we do it? Because we are then damaging our region, which will become known as a destabilized region. It will damage the generation of capital. It will damage the expansion of industry, and in general, in general no one reaps any advantage from such a situation. [end recording]